The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,925. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BIDSDALE—On the 8th October, the wife of W. D. Bidsdale, Esq., of a son.

MILLS—At Calcutta, on the 6th October, the wife of Mr. Charles S. Mills, of a son.

DEATHS.

SCOTT—At Calcutta, on the 7th Oct., Mrs. Annie Philadelphia Constantia Scott, widow of Mr. James George Scott, of the Hon'ble Company's Dispensary, aged 38 years, 2 months and 10 days.

NOTT—At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 4th Oct., Major R. M. Nott, Bengal Retired List.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

DILLON—At Benares, on the 28th September, the wife of J. P. C. Dillon, Esq., Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—TEMPLE—At Simla, on the 29th September, by the Rev. L. Poynder, M.A., Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., to Minnie, widow of Captain A. B. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

BARNES—At Simla, on the 5th October, Emily Constance, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Osmond Barnes.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port this day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

For freight and [illegible]ge apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opp[illegible] Pareckh.

[illegible]KADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

[illegible] 1864.

[illegible]

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, to-morrow, THURSDAY, the 2[illegible]th inst.,

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, to-morrow, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Ratnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar	12 22 2	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Coompta	12 22 2	...	9	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	...	1	Coompta	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	5	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Ratnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	2	Apollo Bunder Bombay... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR, AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.		Weekdays.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Tiverton.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons, register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1864. W. WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, HOUSTON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HOUSTON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Janet Mitchell*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain BULMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for the Owner and Captain.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.
Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE.—I have this day transferred the Agency of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) to Mr. JOHN BESEMERES, Junior.

ALEX. DUNN, Superintendent.
Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited.)

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 10th October 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 24th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were authorised in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. No. 12, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th until the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October 1864.

[illegible]LDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC [illegible]ANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Work[illegible] recently been established by us under [illegible] superintendence for the supply of Sawn [illegible]tings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows [illegible]scription of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly [illegible] or any other Wood. Orders will be received from this [illegible] For estimates and other particular[illegible]

ALEX[illegible]

Cochin, Malabar Coast, 1st August [illegible]

TENDERS will be received by [illegible]tendent of Marine, up to noon on F[illegible] instant, for [illegible] from Bombay to London, of a party of Her Majesty's 28th Foot of the strength as per margin.

13 Officers.
250 Men.
10 Women.
15 Children.

2nd. The vessel to be ready to sail from Bombay by the middle of November next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 1[illegible]th Oct. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Annual General Meeting held on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at the Office of the Company, 12, Medow Street,

Captain John Dixon, in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. W. F. Wesche, R. Ahlers, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawarra, John Barretto, Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy, Morarbhoy Virbhoocundass, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna, Edaljee Sorabjee Patell, Cooverjee Cowasjee, Bungwandass Hurryvullubdass, Moolje Anundjee, and others.

The Chairman after having read the Notice convening the Meeting, called upon the Managers to read the Report of the Directors for the past year, as follows:—

REPORT.

The Report read at the last General Meeting informed you that orders had been transmitted Home for two ships, and your Directors now have the pleasure to state that both ships in the interval have arrived, one here and the other at Point de Galle. The first ship, the *Longwood*, of 1260 Tons Register, arrived at Bombay on the 2nd June, after a rapid passage of 87 days from Liverpool. After discharge of her cargo, she was chartered for the voyage to Calcutta and back. She proceeded to Calcutta on the 12th July and made the passage in nine days. She has left Calcutta again with a full cargo on the 12th September and may now be daily expected at Bombay. After discharge of the Calcutta cargo the ship will load for Liverpool and a portion of her cargo has already been secured at favourable rates.

The second ship, the *Tinnevelly*, of 458 Tons Register, arrived at Galle on the 11th July. After discharge of her Cargo a Charter has been secured for her to load at Java, a Cargo of Produce for the United Kingdom or Continent at the favorable rate of freight of £4-5 and £4-10 per Ton respectively. She left Galle at the commencement of August and arrived at Batavia on the 1st September.

Both ships are first class, they have proved themselves good sailers, and will no doubt also as regards carrying capacity give every satisfaction.

Both ships will probably get Home by February and March, and it is confidently expected that the freights earned will show a handsome profit over the expenditure occurred during the voyage.

With regard to the funds of this Company, your Directors have to state that the cost of these two ships, Insurances, Provisions &c. included is about £30,000 or 3 Lacs of Rupees. Against this has been received the first Call of £20,000 or 2 Lacs of Rupees, and the balance will be covered by the second Call when paid. The Call was made on the 8th ultimo but up to this day the payments on account of it do not exceed Rs. 22,000. The Managers are, however, using their best efforts speedily to encash the balance, but should some of the Shareholders obstinately delay the payment there will be no alternative but to forfeit the shares of such Shareholders.

The accounts of the Company will be placed into the hands of the Auditor to be elected at this meeting, and after they have been examined a copy of the Balance Sheet accompanied by a Report of the Proceedings of this meeting, will be addressed to each Shareholder.

After the second Call has been paid the Directors intend calling up further funds for the purpose of ordering more ships, and they trust that the shareholders will promptly respond to the Calls as they may be made. The proceedings of your Company so far have been quite successful, but it must be patent to all that the sooner the number of ships is increased, the better will the Company be in a position regularly to achieve favorable and profitable results.

The Prospects generally for ship-owning continue favorable, and as soon as the war in America has come to an end freights will no doubt experience a sudden and very important increase.

Mr. Wesche proposed and Mr. Barretto seconded—That the Report just read be adopted

Proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna—That the remuneration of the attending Directors be fixed at 2 goldmohurs for the Chairman and one goldmohur for the other Directors for each meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Edaljee Sorabjee seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jamasjee—That the two Directors, Captain John Dixon and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawarra, Esq., who retire by rotation, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee,—That Mr. R. T. Price, of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co., be elected Auditor, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100, per annum.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee seconded by Mr. Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy—That the time for payment of the second Call be extended until 15th November next; that interest be charged upon all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. up to Tuesday, 18th instant, and after that date at the rate of 12 per cent; and that all shares upon which the Call remains unpaid on the 16th November next be absolutely forfeited.

Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawarra and seconded by Mr. W. F. Wesche—That thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

[illegible] given, that the Tra[illegible] prepared to receive Bombay [illegible] extent of 2,000 Coombs or [illegible]d Salt, paying for the same [illegible] Coomb. The Salt to be landed at [illegible]

HUGH CRAWFORD,
[illegible] to the Travancore Government.
[illegible], Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

[illegible]A BANK.—Notice is hereby given, [illegible] third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been [illegible] and that the same will be payable at the Offices [illegible] the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers.............. £22 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants } .... " 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined, kept at livery, broken in for saddle and harness, where Carriages and Horses can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.

Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The want of such an establishment is universally admitted. The promoter therefore believe, that the formation of the Company will be a public benefit, and at the same time that Capital invested in it will yield a reasonable return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq., care of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
" J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
" R. McIlwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
" S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
" R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
" J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
" W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
" J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
" H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland & [Peile.)

Bombay, 6th October, 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY living in Middle Colaba, are desirous of having a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to join them in their Bungalow. For further particulars apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN, about to open a House in Bombay as Merchant, with good connections in England, desires the services of a BROKER. Address "Confidential," care of Manager of this journal.

WANTED, a competent European BOOKKEEPER. Address "H.," at this office.

WANTED A CHARTER OR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA FOR THE SHIP "GOOD SUCCESS." Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SONS & Co.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

WANTED, TWENTY NATIVE CLERKS for temporary employment. Must write a good English hand. Good salaries will be given. Apply immediately to

BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA,
at the Broker's Bank.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant E. C. W. COTGRAVE, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, and Assistant Executive Engineer, Tanna, are requested to communicate the same within a month from this date to

GEO. CAMPBELL, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Tanna, 17th October 1864.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for paying the amount of deposit and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the above Company, is further extended to the 20th October, instant. ALEXANDER McEWEN,

Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

Apollo Street, No. 6, 15th October 1864.

NOTICE.—A Second Call Receipt, No. 1,458, dated 12th October, for Rs. (500) five hundred for (5) five Shares Allotment, No. 1,704, of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and also a Second Call Receipt, No. 1,459, dated 12th October for Rs. (1,000) one thousand for (10) ten Shares No. 1,946 to 1,955 of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Sapoorjee Heerajee Cooper, have been lost on the 14th instant between the roads of Joint Stock Bank and the Mercantile Bank; the undersigned therefore requests the mercantile community that whoever negotiates on account of the above two Receipts, will do so at his own risk and peril, as due notice has been given to the Bank and the receipts have been cancelled. SORABJEE FRAMJEE KARAKA.

17th October 1864.

POONAH.

M. HORACE POUSSARD
AND
MISS AMELIA BAILEY
will give a
GRAND CONCERT
IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.
R. SMYTHE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

WITH A CAPITAL OF TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) IN 5,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Call of Rs. 50 per Share payable on Allotment.

Promoters.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.)
WILLIAM F. STEARNS, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
KURSONDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq.
Engineer.—GEORGE BRUNTON, Esq., C.E.
Solicitors.—Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.

THE Company is brought out under the auspices of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), which has agreed to take an interest in the undertaking and to receive applications for Shares.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Promoters of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

Bombay, 15th October 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a farther call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name.
Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank,

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	R. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—
For 1 month..........6 per cent.
" 2 months..........8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The period for payment of the first Call on Shares in the above Company is extended to the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Acting Manager Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

PROST KOHLER & Co., SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and AUSTRALIA, COMMISSION AGENTS AND MERCHANTS.—Are now prepared to execute orders for the purchase and shipment of Australian Gold, on Indian account.

London References.—Agra and Masterman's Bank.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson & Co.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to call the attention of Visitors to Matheran that he will open the above Hotel on the 10th October next, when he will be prepared to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen (or their families) and supply them with first-class articles of every description at a moderate price.

J. S. M. DE SOUZA, Proprietor.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—The New Grand Austrian Prize Distribution and the Frankfort Lottery combined.

Capital, 131,207,100 Florins.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the

2ND OF JANUARY, 1865,

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £5,000, &c. down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is TWO POUNDS Sterling.

Six Shares for	£10	Thirty-four for	£50
Thirteen for	£20	Seventy for	£100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and applications to be made to

H. R. GOBBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to; Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAJ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Rackett Court and a stable &c. next to the Small Cause Court. For further particulars apply to JEHANGEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE and DARASHA DORABJEE in Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE IN SOUTH WYNAAD, comprising 200 Acres of Forest Land, 40 Acres of which are planted with Coffee, 15 Acres are now giving their maiden crop. Price Rs. 30,000. Apply to

J. L. YONGE, Vythery.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers. 1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs. 18	per cent.
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	" 19	do.
Do. No. 10	7 by 3	" 20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2 3 by 24 7 by 2 3 by 24 8 by 2 3 by 24	17	do.

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisioners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now propose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Straps and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccarons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.		At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Vegetable	Giblit	
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clanmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts	Rs.	36	per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	"	40	"
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	"	40	"
Do. do. Hock's qts.	"	40	"
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts	"	22	"
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	"	18	"

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs.	5	per doz.
Stout do. do.	"	5	"
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	"	4½	"

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	" 30	"
Moselle, Sparkling	" 36	"
Red Hermitage Burgundy	" 25	"
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	" 24	"
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	" 18	"

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	" 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	" 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		" 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		" 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes Coninghame & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
" " " Pints	" 14	"
Old Pale Cognac	" 20	"
Fine very old Do.	" 36	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts, and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	" 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from " 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	" 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	" 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	" 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	" 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	" 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	" 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	" 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	" 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	" 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. " Do.	20	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red...........Pale Dry	"	"	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	"	24
Do. ......Pints	"	"	48
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	"	"	34
Do. Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
Do. ......Pints	"	"	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	"	"	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	"	"	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } " Moselle } and Jordan }	"	"	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	"	"	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH,			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	12
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	"	"	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	"	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	"	"	21
ORANGE			
BITTERS...in Stoppered Bottles Quarts	"	"	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	"	"	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	"	"	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Joan Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (*by Troughton and Simms*), 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extras, fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 550.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*), made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is in perfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths: on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 20.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 22.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

		Rs.	
Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	...	1	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	"	2	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	"	3	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	"	4	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	"	8	0
Ebony Rolling Parellel Rules 6 inches	"	5	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches	"	7	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 18 inches	"	14	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches	"	18	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 42 inches	"	40	0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules 6 inches	"	11	0
Rolling Brass Rules 12 inches	"	18	0
Rolling Brass Rules 24 inches	"	36	0
Rolling Brass Rules 30 inches	"	45	0

PLOTTING SCALES—BOXWOOD, 12 inches, in sets of six, with off-sets, in mahogany case. Rs. 28.

PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum, all 12 inches long, with 2 inches offsets, fitted in boxes complete, each box containing six scales, degrees,—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60ths.

PLOTTING SCALES singly, 12 inch, Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale, of box wood. Rs. 1.

POCKET TURN-IN COMPASS, Electrum, (or best German Silver) in morocco case with box of leads enclosed. Rs. 26.

NAPIER COMPASS, Electrum, very compact in a morocco complete. Rs. 22.

PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, 6 inches, Electrum, full divided, best quality, handsomely fitted in morocco case. Rs. 25.

Do. Do. 6 inches Brass divided, &c., precisely similar to the above. Rs. 20.

DOUBLE SPRING BOWS, Electrum, with best milled ends; the three instruments neatly fitted in a morocco box. Rs. 17.

PROPORTIONAL CALLIPERS, Electrum, 9 inches. Rs. 25.

HAIR DIVIDER, brass, with steel points. Rs. 6.

NEEDLE HOLDER, or Pricker:—Ivory handle and Electrum. Rs. 3.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 60 and 70.

SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions, sliding upon the principle of a telescope. Rs. 45.

CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, of brass, 6 inch, diameter, engine divided, best make, in round Mahogany box. Rs. 21.

Do. Do. with vernier and tangent screws attachment, divided on silver, each having two folding arms. Rs. 80.

DRAWING PINS, best broad flat heads, also small milled edge. 12 annas per dozen.

PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches. Rs. 4.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold—in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

	Rs.
100 feet	10
66 feet	8
53 feet	6

DRAWING PENS, black handles. Rs. 3.

FINE LINE PENS, ivory handle. Rs. 3-8.

JOINTED DRAWING PENS, Ivory and Electrum. Rs. 4.

LAND CHAINS, best puddled steel wire, highly tempered, warranted not to elongate with wear, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, with a set of arrows to each Chain, Rs. 10, 13, and 18 each, respectively.

ENGINEERS' 12 in. SCALE, boxwood, chamfered edges scales 1-10 to 3 inches. Rs. 3-8.

ARCHITECTS' SCALE, boxwood bevilled edges; 16 distinct scales on the two sides. Rs. 3-8.

ANGLES AND SET SQUARES, of ebony with bevilled and square edges, from 6 inches to 12, all the usual angles, viz:—from 25 degrees to 67½ at Rs. 2-8 and 4 each piece.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags at Rs. 32 per Candy. Cash. "X," Gazette Office.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—No applications for Shares will be received after this evening.
19th October 1864.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.
TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goorcom. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—AT COST PRICE.—A new Miniature BROUGHAM, by Holmes, of London, painted dark brown, picked white and red, lined blue cloth and morocco, venetians and glass at doors, venetians at back and glass front, handsomely finished light and strong Pole and Shafts. Apply at the Godowns of
19th October 1864. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The time for payment of the Deposit of Rs. 100 and premium of Rs. 25 per Share, on the new Shares of the Association has been extended to 22nd instant, after which date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from 14th instant, will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the supply of 500 Water-proof Capes, as per pattern, which can be seen in this Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., where all information relative to the period within which the supply is to be made, and the amount of deposit will be furnished.
G. A. LECKIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Army Clothing Agent.
Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the Calls, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall not have been fully paid at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in the terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th October 1864.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.
A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for the Gentlemen's light suit, and also selected Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.
One set of best plate single Harness, made by order. Price Rs. 125.
A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.
A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to
BAZUNJEE DOMANJEE,
No. 8, Hummum Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that WISWANATH ATMARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that Farrasdarie piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Message, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, at Nagdevi Street; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, and containing by admeasurement 104 square yards and 2-9th of a square yard, be the same little more or less; and bounded on the East by the property of Sonee Haga Sumwut, on the West by the Property of Crustnabai, widow of Succaram Crustnajee, on the North by the Sweeper's Passage, and on the South by the said Nagdevi Street. Any person or persons having any claim by way of Gift, Mortgage, or otherwise, to the said Message and Premises, are required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs MACFARLANE and GREEN, Purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 5, Forbes Street, within fourteen days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of October 1864.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DEWJEE DOOLAJEE and COOSAJEE DOOLAJEE, both respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted with Mr. RYCHUND DEEPCHUND, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, to sell to him the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance, or otherwise, are required to furnish to Messrs BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE, at their office, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed, and any person having claim, who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 17th day of October 1864.

All the estate, right, title, and interest, of them the said DEWJEE DOOLAJEE and COOSAJEE DOOLAJEE and each of them, of, and in all that piece of land, part whereof is Government and part leasehold ground, situate at or near Duncan Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,373 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by a piece of vacant ground reserved for a road, the south by the property of one Dhondoo Wittoo, the east by a public passage, and on or towards the west by the footpath of the Duncan Road, together with the old Chawl and a portion of the New Chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land formerly consisted of three pieces, two of which are respectively registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2639, and 2901, and the third is the leasehold portion of the said premises, and which said old Chawl or Message is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)
—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.
PAID UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,70,000.

Head Office ...	... DELHI.
Manager ...	... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ...	... H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ...	... Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ...	D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ...	H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ...	J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ...	C. H. [illegible], Esq.
Jubbulpore ...	E. S. STAMP, Esq. (Offg.)
London ...	THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ...	... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 do. ...	... at 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ...	... at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ...	... at 2s. 0¼d.
1 do. ...	... at 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ...	... at 2s. 0¼d.
On Scotland and Ireland	at 2s. 0½.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*
Government Securities bought and sold.
Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.
Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.
Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.
The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.
The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.
The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.
Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.
W. B. THOMPSON,
Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 19m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 20m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	19	Saturn rises at 5h. 32m.	5 57	5 35	1 9	1 30	17th Oct. 1864. Time—8h. 9m. 33s. 0
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 42m.	5 57	5 33	1 53	2 17	
Fri.	21	Twilights ends at 6h. 46m.	5 57	5 32	2 42	3 8	
Sat.	22	Saturn sets at 5h. 10m.	5 58	5 31	3 37	4 13	
Sun.	23	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 58	5 31	4 51	5 30	
Mon.	24	Mars rises at 8h. 17m.	5 58	5 30	6 6	6 49	
Tues.	25	St. Crispin.	5 59	5 29	7 18	7 45	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 5	KURRACHEE	Oct. 12
AGRA	Oct. 6	LAHORE	Oct. 8
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 18	LONDON	Sept. 19
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
[illegible]	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 13
BANGALORE	Oct. 7	MALTA	Sept. 22
CALCUTTA	Oct. 12	MEERUT	Oct. 11
CAPE	June 16	OUDH	Oct. 12
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PUNJAUB	Oct. 6
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Oct. 13	RANGOON	Aug. 30
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 26
HONGKONG	Sept. 10	SINGAPORE	Sept. 19

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1865.
THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Now that the re-adjustment of our taxation has actually come under discussion, the idea that all the wants of the State should be supplied by the agricultural classes has met with no favour in the eyes of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council, in a recent resolution, confirms with great detail the proposition advanced in a former article, that "the inequality between the taxation of the rural and town "population did not exist under the former "native governments." It is therefore proposed that the towns shall resume a part of their proper burthen by charging themselves with a certain portion of the cost of their police establishments. A house-tax, a license tax on trades and professions, and a tax upon carriages and horses are mentioned as convenient methods of providing the requisite funds. Government not only display no timidity in proposing this municipal taxation, but they believe that it will recommend itself to the people as in harmony both with the practice of former dynasties and with the immemorial traditions of the Hindoos. They also rely, or might rely, in this Presidency at any rate, on the common sense of the more enlightened members of the community. It may safely be assumed that no district in Bombay will oppose any measure of which the reasonableness and benefit are equally palpable, whether that measure be the needlessly dreaded and deferred census, or, as on the present occasion, the imposition of a local tax—so long as that tax is not levied upon the food of the poor rather than upon the incomes of the rich.

The Municipal Committees are not, as has been suggested, to appoint their own police. They are only to provide and hand over part of the cost. At the same time it becomes compulsory to have a Municipality. This part of the arrangement may be thought in some measure inconsistent with the belief expressed in the resolution, that "the people of this country are "perfectly capable of administering their own "local affairs. The Municipal feeling is deeply "rooted in them." But it shows the hand of one who has dealt more with non-regulation provinces than with the commercial centres of Calcutta and Bombay. It is the old and probably sound idea, that native institutions in the Mofussil at all events derive additional life and energy from the countenance and good will of the officers of Government. A native community will do a good deal of itself, but it likes a certain friendly control and superintendence by "the Sircar," and prefers it to complete independence. This feeling is most perfectly appreciated by those who have spent some years in the public service. In Educational matters, for instance, the encouragement and assistance of a local officer supply what was wanting to convert a vague willingness to be taught into a definite proposal to establish a school. Education may have been fully recognized as desirable, and yet the small difficulties in the way of taking action to obtain it may have been quite sufficient to fetter the slender energies of the community. They are shown how easy and creditable it is to have a school, and they then gladly undertake the small trouble and expense. This is not the best possible state of things, but it is that which we have to deal with, and it is very doubtful whether encouragement to social improvement is made unwholesome by the small additional readiness with which it is received from a Government official. At any rate it is a kind of stimulus to which the native of India is accustomed, and under which a great deal of good has been done. No influence, and, *per contra*, no schools, no filters, no conservancy, except in the larger towns.

During the debate in the Legislative Council on the Survey Assessment Bill, the consciousness of these relations between the governing and governed classes came rather amusingly to view. The Government members were so satisfied of their good intentions in framing the Bill that they received any expression of dissent with some indignation. There were in the Council two Revenue Commissioners and one ex-Revenue Commissioner, and the President had been intimately associated with the able men who devised the present system of Survey. These honourable gentlemen felt that the Bill was only intended to give the authority of Law to measures of the highly beneficial results of which they have all satisfied themselves by long experience. They could see no occasion for discussion, and any objection to passing the Bill in the most summary fashion appeared to them vexations. If the decorum of a representative assembly was herein somewhat compromised, it must be admitted on the other hand that the Bill means nobody any harm. It contains hardly anything that has not been found in actual practice quite unobjectionable. By the measures which it *ex post facto* legalizes, holders under Government have attained extended rights and unparalleled prosperity. Holders of private estates have not, up to this time, found much to complain of; and perhaps, when they rightly understand the enactment, they will find not much to complain of still. At the same time a little agitation will not be without its use, if it serves to remind Government officers that rights of private property in land are as much to be respected as rights of private property in shops or shares. It may be very well to enact that the Collector shall not assist an occupant to recover an exorbitant rent from a sub-tenant, but Government should be careful not to excite any suspicion that they propose to dictate the terms on which lands held under the Act are to be sublet. As it is now possible to obtain, by paying the Survey Assessment, lands which may be sublet for three or four times that assessment, it is natural to suppose that capitalists will turn their attention to the acquisition of land. Either cultivators will be bought out, or advantage will be taken of sales of the right of cultivation by the Collector or the Civil Court. These lands will be sublet on the best terms which may offer. If those terms are subjected to a legal restriction it will be very easily evaded. In any case the holder can retain the land in his own hands, and employ the previous tenants in the undesirable office of labourers on daily wages. No good will come from any attempt by Government to interfere with the natural results of the tenure which they have created in Khalsa lands. The evil and injustice of similar interference in the affairs of private landholders, who are not all even grantees of the present or any former Government, must be so apparent to every one that it is quite unnecessary to treat this matter at large.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 17th October.
Steamer *Coringa*, from Bombay anchored.

BUSHIRE, 15th October.
Steamer *Euphrates*, arrived from Bussorah.

GALLE, 17th October.
Steamer *Elsone*, from China anchored.

GALLE, 18th October.
Steamer *Reiver*, sailed for Calcutta.

CALICUT MALABAR, 18th October.
Steamer *Bushire*, from Cochin anchored.

COCONDA, 18th October.
Steamer *Penang*, from Masulipatam anchored.

CALICUT MALABAR, 18th October.
Steamer *Bushire*, sailed for Tellicherry.

THE *Englishman, Oct* 12 :—"We regret to say that a telegram has just been received from Bimlipatam, reporting the total loss of the *Persia*, at the Sand-heads. The loss was reported to the steamer *Orissa*, which left on the evening of the 7th by the *Golden Horn*, which had saved two of her crew. It is thought that the *Burnah* would have been off Cape Negrais at the time of the Cyclone."

THE *Delhi Gazette*.—"A correspondent who has benefitted by the receipt sends us the following, which may prove useful to some of our readers :—

"Many persons in India are frequently placed in situations where they cannot get good bread, or bread at all, even though willing to pay more than the average price for it.

"Of such I would beg to draw the attention to the following method of preparing bread, so that it will keep good for upwards of twelve months. To the invalid, for children, and to such adults as are unable to eat the different kinds of unleavened bread usually procurable, I cannot too highly recommend the following :—

"In all large stations good bread is to be had. Purchase this bread and when it is a day old cut the loaves into thick slices : give the loaves thus cut up to the baker to replace in his oven and keep them there until each portion is toasted to a light coffee color. The bread is to be now removed, and the slices put together as nearly as possible into the form of loaves. Each loaf thus made, being individually wrapped up in paper, and placed thus in a common tin box, will keep good for more than a year.

"N. B.—Do not allow the baker to rub the surface of the loaves as they sometimes do, after being baked, with ghee, as of course this greasy matter would taint the bread after being kept for some time.

Bread prepared in the above way is extensively used by the Forest Department in Burmah, and called the Forest Department Bread. The receipt for its preparation, I believe, originated from the present Head of that Department, Dr. Brandis."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OOTACAMUND, 10TH OCTOBER.

IN our variable climate, a description of the weather during one week becomes obsolete and inappropriate in the course of the next. The heavy showers and ceaseless mizzle which prevailed when my last letter was written have passed away, and we are now cheered by the return of fine weather. The days, clear and bright, are as much like the warm sunny summer time at home, as it is possible to enjoy within the limits of the tropics. The nights are cold, almost frosty, and beautifully clear. As this fine weather will soon be interrupted by the monsoon rains, no attempt is made to revive our little festivities. The station is therefore quiet to a degree, which, but for the daily constitutional and local gossip, would make the dullness insupportable. Ooty is ill-provided with sources of healthy recreation, and no attempt is made by the community to supply the want. Much of this apathy may clearly be traced to the normal condition of Ooty society, which precludes the possibility of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together," in any direction calculated to promote the amusements of the community at large.

The Lawrence Asylum works still "drag their slow length along." A few cottages for the overseers of the department have been built, and the workshops are now approaching completion. The bleak exposed plateau, on which the future buildings will be erected, is being planted with accacias and forest trees, under the superintendence of Mr. McIvor; but little has been done towards the construction of the main "blocks." As the Governor has ordered some important alterations, which will require a modification of the original plans, some delay will necessarily ensue. The principal defects to which H. E. has directed the attention of the department are needless ornamentation and "an unnecessary sacrifice of useful space"—fully one-third of the area of the entire building being devoted to lofty corridors. The material improvements suggested by the Sanitary Commissioners will also be adopted in the new design; and thus a structure, less imposing, but more useful, will be obtained at a cost considerably below the present high estimates, amounting to the round sum of twelve and a half lacs. A limited supply of free labour excepted, these works are chiefly carried on by convicts, large drafts of whom, from the Mofussil prisons, are now located in Lovedale. They are hutted in insecure temporary lines, made of "wattle and dab," and guarded by a police force totally inadequate to suppress any outbreaks which may arise. The Moplah element, which forms no inconsiderable part of this body, renders the experiment peculiarly dangerous to a station wholly unprovided with the means of defence. To add still further to our insecurity, we are threatened with five hundred of the riff-raff of our Straits' prisons. The facts speak for themselves; and while we do not excuse the apathy which fails to remonstrate against these proceedings, we cannot but condemn in the strongest terms a penny wise, pound foolish policy, which, if persevered in, will eventually convert this charming sanitarium into a penal settlement. Sir W. Denison's late visit has proved of great utility to the Hills. A new Sessions Court and General Hospital will shortly be erected in Ootacamund, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000. The want of the latter institution has long been felt, as the civil hospital was found quite insufficient to meet the growing wants of the community. The new building will be erected on the jail hill, one of the healthiest spots in the cantonment, and will contain separate wards for Europeans, for whom no provision exists under the present scanty arrangements. This important addition to the station will extend the benefits of our climate to European invalids of the poorer classes, who are now deterred, by the expense of the undertaking, from seeking a change to the Hills. The traces of the two new roads on the Coonoor and Neddivuttum Ghauts have been completed. These roads will be on easy gradients of one in eighteen, and one in twenty-five respectively. To prevent unnecessary delay in the execution of these important public works, a portion of the Government grant to the Lovedale buildings will, as a temporary measure, be employed for this purpose.

A notice has been issued that no currency notes will for the future be cashed at the local Treasury. Arrangements, I understand, are being made for the establishment, at Ootacamund, of a branch of the Madras Bank; and it is rumoured that Mr. Hall, a retired member of one of the Madras mercantile firms, has been offered the appointment of Manager.

Lady Denison and Sir Hope Grant have left the Hills. H. E.'s return is shortly expected; but his contemplated tour of inspection has been indefinitely postponed.

CALCUTTA, 11TH OCTOBER.

WE have now received accounts of the cyclone, imperfect enough it is true, from Saugor and Balasore to the South, and from Kooshtia, to the N. E. The loss of life which I cautiously put down at about ten thousand in a former letter is probably nearer a hundred thousand, for the whole of the S. E. portions of the Sunderbunds, which comprise the Sunderbund Lots, many of them well advanced in cultivation, and all the country upwards to at least as far as Oolooberia on the left, and far above Diamond Harbour on the right bank of the river, are swept bare of every living thing and every habitation. The tug steamer *Alexandra* was lying in Saugor Roads in the morning when the gale commenced from the N. E. at 4 A.M. The centre of the storm passed over her at about 8 or 9 A.M., when it was found that she had parted her cable and was out of sight of land. The wind suddenly came on again with tremendous fury from the N. W. and threw her on her beam ends, the foam passing over her funnels. With her head to N. and E. and engines going, she drifted to the S. W. forced over innumerable sands, and when the weather improved, at 11-30 A.M., found herself in the Balasore Roads. The next morning, having got a pilot from shore, she commenced steaming up the river, and on the 7th picked up the *Martaban*, dismasted off Kedgeree. At Kedgeree nothing remained but the walls of the Post Office. The bodies of the Postmaster and his wife, sister and children, were found on the beach and buried. The brig *Salween* had been carried against the Telegraph Office, which it destroyed, and foundered on the other side. Three of the employés were saved by the *Celerity*. They had taken refuge on the thatch roof, on which they remained floating after it was torn off and precipitated into the waters. Here the *Alexandra* found the *Dwarka*, with her hull under water, and rescued eleven of her crew. The river and the land were strewed with dead bodies of men, cattle, wild beasts, and even snakes. Diamond Harbour was found entirely destroyed, and the river so full of dead bodies of all kinds as to impede the progress of the steamer. I forgot to mention that at Balasore also the whole country was devastated by the wave, and covered by the dead bodies of land and marine species, all mingled together. But it is useless to particularise places; the only news we get concerning the villages on either bank of the river is that nothing is to be found in the places where they stood but mud and dead bodies. In one estate on the Sunderbunds alone it is believed that five thousand labourers have all perished. The cyclone travelled from Kedgeree to Calcutta in about six, and from Calcutta to Kooshtia in about seven hours; at the latter place all the boats in the river were sunk, and the town itself destroyed. The Hospital, the School, and one of the bungalows were blown away. From beyond Kooshtia we have as yet no news; but there can be little doubt that Serajgunj, Dacca, and the intervening country have suffered just as badly. Between Calcutta and Kooshtia the whole country is in the same state, native huts and trees have all gone, and the indigo and sesame crops are destroyed. In the Malathangra immense havoc has been caused among the boats, and the town of Kishnaghur has suffered severely. To the North-westward the cyclone was less severely felt. At Burdwan it blew an ordinary gale. At Sooree and Rampore the weather was bad, but no mischief done; above that the storm was scarcely felt. Letters from Purneah do not notice it. Its course has been N. E. and it will probably not stop till it reaches the Assam hills. Its onward progress appears to have been at the rate of about 13 miles an hour. The state of the road from this to Barrackpore is most extraordinary; even foot passengers cannot penetrate the mass of fallen trees for any distance. At Barrackpore where the barracks are all unroofed or destroyed they are hard at work with axes and saws, clearing the place of wood. The park is of course entirely destroyed. In our Botanical Gardens here nothing valuable is left. A large number of ships have been got off since I wrote, and are now at their moorings. Labour is scarcely procurable, and the pavements and roads are still strewed with woodwork, bricks, rails, and iron roofing; the shattered venetians still hang from the walls, and the windows are still broken, much the same as on the day after the storm. Nearly all the clocks in the town were stopped by the storm; and most of them are not yet going again. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Persia* is five or six days overdue, and great fears are entertained for her safety.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have heard that the *Persia* has been totally lost off the Sandheads, and only two of her crew saved by the ship *Golden Horse*.

BOMBAY.

A PAPER "On the nature of God," will be read by the Rev. L. Meurin, S. J., this evening, at half-past six o'clock in the hall of the Nuns' School, Cavel.

IT is stated by a vernacular contemporary that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney proposes to proceed to Guzerat in the next cold season.

WE are requested to state that no more applications for shares will be received by Messrs. Taylor, Randall & Co. for the new Finance and Stock Exchange Association.

MR. J. T. EATON, late a Purser in the Indian Navy, has been appointed to the post of Assistant Clerk in the Municipal Commissioners' Office on a salary of rupees three hundred per month.

THE Hon'ble Mr. George Campbell, one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, is, we understand, at present a guest of His Excellency the Governor, at Government House, Dapooree.

MR. A. G. MACPHERSON, Barrister-at-Law at Calcutta, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, in succession to Mr. Macleod Wylie, who has resigned.

THE NOTE FORGERY CASE.—This case which was to come on for further investigation yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office has again been adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) when it is believed that the prisoners will be committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A MEETING of the Committee of "The Victoria Museum and Gardens" will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M.

Business.—To revise plans for the Victoria and the Albert Museum which were prepared by Messrs. Scott and McClelland, and will be submitted for the sanction of the Committee.

WE understand that large numbers of people are imigrating from Goozerat in consequence of the scarcity of things in that part of the country, they are doubtless induced to come to Bombay partly by the high rate of pay for native labour obtaining here. The different descriptions of country craft as well as the coasting steamers are bringing in considerable numbers of these people daily.

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.—We are informed that four of the Junior Civil Servants who are now prosecuting their studies at the Presidency, have received intimation to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bombay for employment in that Presidency, the Civil Service there being undermanned; while we in Madras have a goodly number of supernumeraries.—*Madras Times Oct* 12.

FROM a notice published below, it will be seen that a Company for building in Bombay what is now much needed—a Stock Exchange for the use of brokers and speculators—has been projected and will be brought out under the very respectable auspices of the Delhi Bank Corporation, whose Bombay Branch, under the management of Mr. W. B. Thompson, opens for business next week.

THE LATE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA AND NATIVE LIBERALITY.—We understand, that at the instance of His Excellency the Governor, the opulent native members of the Bombay community have subscribed within one day a sum of about a lac of rupees, for the purpose of relieving those unfortunate persons who have sustained a heavy loss in consequence of the late terrific gale at Calcutta. This speaks well of the wealthy class of the native community.

WE are requested to state that the time for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Alliance Financial Corporation is extended from the 21st to the 25th inst. The allotments of shares were completed yesterday and are now in course of being issued. To meet as far as they could the wants of the public, the Directors have increased the capital of the Corporation from 80 lacs to One Crore of Rupees in 25,000 shares of Rs. 400 each.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, on its having been lately brought to their notice that Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass had placed a sepoy over a public dipping well near his house at Warden Road, to prevent the public drawing therefrom, notwithstanding that the said well is public property, have informed him that they would prosecute him if he should again interfere, and they have at the same time instructed the Chief Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water works to remove the cock put on by Mr. Bhugwandass to the tank. The Commissioners have also requested Mr. King to number each public tank consecutively, and to put on each a board declaring it to be for public use.

AMONG the improvements in Bombay brought about by the removal of the old Ramparts, the addition of foot-ways to the new roads for the accomodation of pedestrians is in itself quite a novelty. The natives evidently don't understand them and make but very little use of them for the purposes for which they are intended, some of the gorawallahs seem to imagine that they are to be used for saddle horses and it is no unusual thing to see these men, about four o'clock in the afternoon, leading their master's horses very carefully along the footpath and at the same time walking themselves along the paled gutters on the verge of the kedway. A number of workmen are now busy in converting the old roadway in Rampart row into a footpath which will occupy the full width of the old road.

WE were informed last week that, that portion of the Esplanade known as the "Strangers Lines" had been marked out for building purposes. This information we now find to be incorrect, as the ground is rapidly being covered in with canvas as of old at this season of the year. Our informant, we have reason to believe, must have been misled in consequence of the ground having been marked out into plots and numbered much after the style of land laid out for building purposes; and instead of the tents being allowed to be pitched in the old confused style the ground is marked out into streets. We are glad for the sake of temporary residents in Bombay that they are not yet deprived of the occupation of "Canvas Town," as in these times strangers are put to no little inconvenience to find accomodation on the their first arrival here.

FORGED SHARE RECEIPTS.—A number of forged Share Receipts, purporting to be genuine receipts given in acknowledgement of the payment of Calls on the Alliance Bank, have got into the market. We saw two yesterday which had been sold to some speculators but turned out on examination to be forgeries. They are tolerably well done and bear the necessary stamps. But there is one typographical error which is fatal to them. The original documents after stating amount of capital &c. say, that the Company has power to increase the capital. In the forged receipts the word increase is spelled ingrease. The case is in the hands of Mr. Constable Bailey, and unless the perpetrators look out very sharp indeed they will very soon be unearthed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN inquest was held at the Morgue on the remains of the illegitimate Parsee child which died and was buried at Mahim. The remains were so few and in such a state that Dr. J. G. Nicholson could arrive at no conclusion respecting the cause of death. Dorabjee Hormusjee, the father of the child, took it on the night of its birth to Mahim: the child died the following morning. Mr. A. D'Souza, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, had been called in and a certificate from him stated that it was his opinion the child had died from natural causes. A verdict was given accordingly.

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.

AT the adjourned inquest held yesterday in the Town Hall, the following additional evidence was taken :—

Acbar Ally, Native Commandant of Police, stated that he had this case in hand in conjunction with Constable Reid. At about 4 o'clock on the moring of the 1st of this month, in consequence of information received, he went to the house of the murdered woman, Ameer Jan, and on going upstairs to the dewan-khana, he saw her lying on a mat on the floor with wounds on her person: on her neck was a gold ornament, and five silver anklets on her legs: she was quite dead. Upon the bed of the woman (Fyzun) who lives next door, was found a pair of clean drawers with blood on them: the blood was wet and looked like the impress of a thumb. If the windows were open a person could go from one house to another along the weather board which connects the whole of the chawl. There were three mattrasses in Fyzun's room, one on a cot, another on a couch, and a third on the floor: the mattrass on the cot was stained with small dry spots of blood. In the back room there was a light burning in a coria, it had fresh oil up to the brim. Upon Fyzun being asked what time she had gone to bed the night previous, she said at 10 o'clock, and had not awakened until called by witness, which was near sunrise. Witness said to her "all the neighbours are awake, a murder has been committed, how is it you are asleep?" She replied she knew nothing about it: she showed no fear or trepidation. The windows in her room were bolted on the inside. From information received from Ashia, a woman, here present, the three men now present were arrested, one is a Mogul and in the service of Aga Khan, and is a gambler; the second is a native of Khandahar and is a pick-pocket and gambler, and has been twice convicted; the third has been several times convicted, and two months ago he returned from the Straits Settlements, to which he had been transported for ten years, and is at present awaiting his trial at the next Criminal Sessions for an offence recently committed. Ashia is mother-in-law of the man Rahim, Aga Khan's servant. None of the lost ornaments of deceased have been discovered.

Ashia said :—I am a widow, and reside at Byculla. I had a conversation with Acbar Ally about this murder. I have been in the habit of frequently visiting Ameer Jan's house. I know the men, here present, Rahim, Kurreem, and Hosein Choowa. About a month and a half ago Kurreem requested me to bring and deliver to him the key of deceased's box. I said I will not. Rahim, my son-in-law, (now present,) was present at the time. Hosein Choowa was not present on that occasion. The conversation took place on the road near my house. I never saw either of them at Ameer Jan's house. I and Rahim live together. I knew the deceased through Rahim, she was formerly in his keeping. I remember the night on which the murder was committed, it was on a Friday. Rahim was at Tannah: he went there on Popatti day, 23rd of September. I never saw him again until 10 or 12 days ago when he was in custody. I don't know Fyzun; never saw her. On the day first referred to in my deposition Curreem desired me to get the key, or take some wax he had in his hand and get an impression of the key hole of the box. I refused. I have on two occasions listened to the conversation of these men: they conversed in Persian. I did not understand them, but I heard them mention the name of Ameer Jan. Beyond this I know nothing.

The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED.)

AMIDST all the various schemes already established, and now starting in Bombay for developing the expanding resources of this Presidency (and we believe there is not one too many), it is strange and perfectly unaccountable that the erection of a Royal Exchange Buildings capable of adequately meeting our vast Commercial Exchanges, and where all the Daily Sales of Stock, Merchandise, and Transfer of Shares could be carried on with facility, rapidity, and business-like precision, has never been undertaken by our keen-sighted Promoters.

To meet this great and now unavoidable want "The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" has been started, and the Promoters feel assured, that in projecting an Institution powerful for so much future benefit to all, whether Bankers, Financiers, Merchants, or Brokers, they shall bring with them the unanimous support of the entire Commercial Community of Bombay.

It is proposed to purchase a suitable site from Government for building purposes, and erecting a Royal Exchange, combining all the facilities for interchange of business together with beauty of Architecture; in every respect an edifice that Bombay shall feel justly proud of hereafter.

The Building to comprise :—
1st.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Stock and Share Exchanges.
2nd.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Produce Exchanges, Import and Export.
3rd.—Suitable Apartments for the Chamber of Commerce.
4th.—Suitable Apartments for Bankers and Financiers.
5th.—Brokers' Chambers.
6th.—General Committee Meeting, and Reading Rooms.
7th.—Printing Press Rooms, where Bulletins of all Market and Share quotations will be issued, to meet the various changes of the day, and for issue of Telegrams, &c. &c.

THE PROPOSED CAPITAL TO BE
TWENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
In 12,500 Shares of 200 Rupees per Share.

"The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" is being promoted under the auspices of the Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), No 6, Apollo Street, to whom all applications for Shares, &c., are to be addressed on and after Monday, the 24th instant. Immediately after allotment a Meeting of Shareholders will be called for election of Directors, &c. &c.

GOLD CURRENCY IN INDIA.

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the Press by the Chamber of Commerce :—

To the Rt. Hon. SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M.P., &c.&c.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by their Chairman,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are of opinion that the existing silver currency of India is inadequate to the wants of the large and increasing trade of that vast empire, and that the re-introduction of a gold currency has become absolutely necessary.

That the aggregate tr[illegible] already large and is ra[illegible] year amounted to upwar[illegible] millions sterling; that the [illegible] being largely in favour of [illegible] in bullion, and there is reaso[illegible] present annual absorption of silve[illegible] ably exceeds the annual production throughout the world.

That the people of India are in the habi[illegible]rding and concealing their money, and it is m[illegible]sirable that the flow of silver to that country, and [illegible] undue retention there, should be discouraged by the introduction of a system legalising the tender of gold.

That a silver currency is attended with much inconvenience; that it suffers much from wear and tear; and that its transport is difficult and costly.

That in the opinion of your memorialists the present is a most favourable opportunity for effecting a change in the currency of India.

That whilst your memorialists firmly believe that the course they advocate would be productive of beneficial results to India and to commerce generally, they are also of opinion that an extension of the paper currency based upon a metallic standard is most desirable.

Your memorialists therefore, being deeply interested in the welfare of India and in the development of trade between this country and her Eastern empire, humbly pray that you will be pleased to give this important matter your most serious consideration, and forthwith to adopt measures for introducing into India a gold currency, in such manner as may cause the least disturbance to public convenience and to existing interests.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.
For and on behalf of the Directors,
30th March 1864. HENRY ASHWORTH, Chairman.

The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, writing July 28, says :—

"There will be a gold currency here before Christmas. Sir Charles Trevelyan has written a long minute upon the question, which consists of a *resume* of the opinions of Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. W. Cassels, of Bombay, and contains nothing that has not already been brought forward in favour of the sovereign. It is to be issued as an equivalent for 10 rupees, and the general opinion among bankers and commercial men is that the measure will prove perfectly safe as well as beneficial. There is, singularly, little discussion about it; it is, perhaps, more felt than understood that the experiment will turn out a success. Certainly there is no want of unanimity on this point. There is room for a good deal of argument and discussion, but it is believed that the majority in all cases will take the gold, and be thankful for it."

REPEAL OF THE IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

THE following memorial addressed to Sir C. Wood from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was yesterday placed at our disposal by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce :—

Copy of correspondence on the subject of the revised valuations of Cotton Goods and Yarns under the Indian Tariff.

To the Rt. Hon. SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., M.P., &c.&c.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists learn with regret that the Indian Government have deemed it expedient at this time to revise the valuations of cotton yarns and goods, by which the duties are increased from 60 to 78 per cent. on grey goods, and from 19 to 129 per cent on grey yarns.

That the high prices ruling for such yarns and goods, consequent on the value of raw cotton, had previous to such altered valuation materially curtailed the shipments to India, as seen by the following extract of shipments for the first five months of 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 :—

EXPORTS TO INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS.

	Cotton Yarns. lbs.	Goods. yards.
1860	12,349,007	272,664,979
1861	11,665,601	270,844,251
1862	6,882,227	194,366,793
1863	6,267,826	185,081,025
1864	7,142,610	154,456,003

That a large proportion of the raw material for the yarns and goods shipped to India has been imported into England from that country at a heavy expense in freight, insurance, interest, and other contingent expenses.

That such yarns and goods come into competition with produce of spinners and manufacturers of India, who are thus protected to the extent of the duty, in addition to the heavy charges and loss of time required for the shipment of cotton to England and its return to that country in a manufactured state.

That your Memorialist entirely agree with the observations made by Sir C. Trevelyan in his Financial statement made to the Indian Council on the 7th April last, viz : "Our object should be to remove, as far as possible every obstruction to the freedom of trade, as was done in the analogous case at home. The great embarrassment of the trade of India has always been the want of imports to meet the vast quantity of exportable produce which the country is capable of sending forth. If we desire to relieve the trade of India, and to give free scope to its further extension, we should give all possible encouragement to her imports." And in another part of the same statement he speaks of the "chronic embarrassment of the Indian trade, arising from the great excess of the exports over the imports."

Your memorialists respectfully suggest that the raising of the valuation for duty on yarns and goods is directly in opposition to the views thus laid down, and is calculated materially to increase the "embarrassment" complained of.

That the duty on yarns and goods should not be levied for the protection of the native spinners and manufacturers; and that the retention of any portion of it as a source of revenue is highly impolitic and injurious to the true interests of India and England.

That the rapid increase of the revenue of India from other sources still further demonstrates that this tax can be dispensed with.

Your memorialists would, therefore, most earnestly call the attention of Her Majesty's Government for India to the position of the trade in cotton yarns and goods, and to the duties now levied thereon; and urge on Her Majesty's Government for India the policy and propriety of a total and immediate repeal of those imposts. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
MALCOLM ROSS, Vice-President.
29th June, 1864.

India Office, London, S. W., 21st July 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., with which you forward a memorial from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the new valuations of cotton yarns and goods imported into India, and urging on Her Majesty's government the policy and propriety of a total and immediate repeal of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India.

2. In regard to this revision of the valuations, I am to observe that the previous tariff was framed in 1860, since which date the price of these goods has greatly increased; that while on some descriptions of goods duty has been levied according to the tariff valuations, on others it has been charged according to the current market price of the goods; and that the adjustment of valuations to the prevailing market prices, subject to an allowance of 20 per cent. for a possible fall in prices, has been made for the purpose of correcting this inequality, and of obtaining for the State the full legal rate of duty on the goods imported.

3 Sir C. Wood directs me to observe that in 1862 the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns were reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 and 3½ per cent. respectively, while the general rate of duty on imports was still maintained at 10 per cent. In the present year the general rate has been reduced to 7½ per cent., but piece goods and yarns still retain the advantage of being admitted into India at the exceptionally low rate of 5 and 3½ per cent. respectively; and it appears to Sir C. Wood that the diminished exportation of piece goods to India is sufficiently accounted for by the diminution of the quantity produced in England, owing to the smaller importation of the raw material, and by the high price of the goods, and that it is not attributable to the duty levied in India on such goods.—I am &c., WOODHOUSE.
HUGH FLEMING, Esq.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1st Sept. 1864.

SIR,—On behalf of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Lord Woodhouse, under date the 21st July, in reply to their memorial of the 29th June.

The Directors deeply regret that the reply to their communication should have been delayed until the day on which the Indian Budget was introduced into Parliament. They were thus deprived of the opportunity of replying to your arguments through their representatives in the House of Commons.

They now respectively beg permission to offer a few remarks on the statements made in the letter referred to. In the first place, they would submit that they never asserted that the diminished exportation of piece goods and yarns to India was to be attributed to the duties levied in India, and they do not differ from you in believing that high prices have been the chief cause of the falling off in shipments. His Lordship states that the adjustment of valuations to the prevailing market prices has been made for the purpose of correcting the inequality between goods charged with duty according to the Tariff valuations, and those charged according to their current market values.

The Directors call attention to the fact that the descriptions of goods on which duties are levied in India, according to their current market values are light fabrics, such as Mulls, Jacconets, Lappets, &c., in the cost of which labour forms nearly as important an item as cotton, and which taken altogether do not exceed in value one-fourth of the cotton piece goods imported into India. That the remaining three-fourths comprise heavy goods, in the manufacture of which labour forms but a comparatively small proportion of the cost, and that it is in dealing with these heavy makes of cloth that the manufacturers of England have to compete with the manufacturers of India, who are protected to the extent of the duty in addition to the heavy charges and loss of time required for the shipment of cotton to England and its return to India in a manufactured state.

But the Director of this Chamber brought under your special notice what Sir C. Trevelyan so well described as the "chronic embarrassment of the trade of India," arising from "the want of imports to meet the vast quantity of exportable products which the country is capable of sending forth." The disproportion between the Imports and Exports of India is so great, that year after year the trade of India is hampered and harrassed by the difficulty of obtaining specie to pay for the difference, and the distress occasioned by the stringency of the Indian Money Market is severely felt on this side, for the shipment of bullion required for India cause discounts to rule high, to the serious embarrassment of the general trade of the country. They would, therefore, most earnestly press upon you the desirableness of remo[illegible] as far as lies in your power, every impediment t[illegible] expansion of the import trade of India, partic[illegible] by the removal of the duties now levied on pi[illegible] and yarns—duties which you have acknowledg[illegible] be defencible on no other score than that of fis[illegible]ssity, which the Directors are happy to believ[illegible] the remark as to the reduction of [illegible] 10 to 5 and 3½ per cent: the Di[illegible]rve that no notice is taken of the [illegible] the duties were raised from 5 and 10 per cent. and the reduction to the [illegible] was only conceded after most urgent remonstrances.—I have the honor, &c.,
MALCOLM ROSS, Vice-President.
To the Hon'ble Sir C. WOOD, Bart., M.P., &c.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 30th September.)

SURAT.—The fall of rain during the period embraced in the report was occasional and very slight in some districts while in most there was none at all. The bajree and jowree crops are reported to be in a fair condition; the rice, cotton and other crops are reported to have suffered from want of moisture. There will be a considerable deficiency in all descriptions of produce if no more rain falls. All the districts continue healthy, except Broach where fever prevails to a slight extent.

BELGAUM.—There was a good fall of rain in some of the talookas, in others only partial and in Hoongoond it was heavy. The crops in general are doing well, but the rice crops in Beedee and Padshapoor, however, are suffering for want of sufficient fall of rain. The public health, with the exception of a slight prevalence of fever in Beedee and Chundgur Mahal is good.

SHOLAPORE.—Rain has fallen more or less in 129 villages and about one fourth of the khureef and rubbee crops have been sown. Public health is reported good.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18*th October*.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mr. and Mrs. Duggan, the former a constable in the Dockyard, and the latter, his wife, appeared to answer a complaint preferred against them at the instance of Mr. W. E. Dundas, chief officer of the P. and O. Co.'s steam ship *Malta*.

Mr. Crawford approved for compliment.

From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on Sunday afternoon last he had occasion to come ashore to get a constable to arrest one of his men who was drunk. He went to the Dockyard at about 5 o'clock when the sepoys on duty told him to go to the constable's house; he went with them about 100 yards when one of the sepoys asked him to remain there while he spoke to the constable, and returned in a few minutes, saying the constable would not take the charge. Thinking there must be some mistake he proceeded to the house himself and found the front door fastened; after knocking some time he walked round the house and met the female defendant when he asked her civilly if the constable was in; she said "no: he is gone out for a walk." Complainant told her that he knew he was in the house, as he had seen him speaking with the sepoy; she gave him the same answer as before. He then told her that he wanted to see her husband on Dockyard business. She then acknowledged that he was in, and getting very excited, asked him what business he had to come there on a Sunday. Complainant replied that he had come on duty to see the constable, at the same time asking her if she would tell him her name as he intended to report the matter to Captain Young in the morning if he could not see the constable. She refused to give her name and turned back towards the house as if going into it; just then the male defendant came out and asked complainant what he wanted: he told him that he had come with a prisoner for him to take charge of. The defendant, in an excited manner, told him that he would not take charge of the man, but accused him (complainant) of having insulted his wife. Complainant assured him that he had not done so, and asked him again whether he would take charge of the man or not. He again refused, when witness told him that he would report the matter to Captain Young. He said he did't care about Captain Young, as he was quite independent of him; and again accused him of having insulted his wife. Complainant denied having done so, and was walking away when the male defendant followed him saying, "if he thought he (witness) had done anything to his wife, he would give him the greatest beating he had ever had in his life." Defendant then put himself in a sparring attitude, and finding that it was not complainant's game to fight, seized him by the beard, at the same time the woman attacked him from behind, while the man called out to the sepoys to hold him, which about four sepoys did. The male defendant belaboured him about the face, and some of the sepoys also struck him with their batons. With great exertion he managed to get free from them with the loss of his hat and coat. He was very severely injured about his face. As he was going on board the defendant ordered the sepoys to follow him. He could not say whether they did so or not, as he did not stop until he got on board his own ship. He considered it a murderous attempt and that his life was in danger. The marks now shown were caused by the assault. He had noidea why the attack was made. He could give no reason. He said nothing to the woman but simply asked her name and where her husband was. He was not drunk. Did'nt know the numbers of any of the sepoys: there were too many of them, and it was quite dark.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duggan.—Your wife did not scream. Did not hear her call for her husband. I have no witness but the marks on my person, and the dock sepoys, if they will come forward. I can't say if all the marks on my face were caused by your beating or by falling. I know the blow I received on the right eye was from you. I never stated your wife held me down. I did escape: you ran after me. I had stated my name, residence, and occupation to you before. I did not tell it whilst I was running. I did not say "don't take me into custody, as my character will be ruined."

By Mrs. Duggan.—When I went up to you, and found you sitting on a chair, I asked you if the constable was in; you said he was not, he had gone to walk up the Dock. I said I was confident he was in the house as I had seen him speaking to a sepoy. I did not seize your arm and push you to your door and tell you to find your husband. I did not hear you scream [illegible] call your husband, nor did I run when you screamed. Your husband did not pursue me until after the assault had been made.

Mr. Duggan stated in defence, that on Sunday, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., a naique came to me and said an officer belonging to the steamer *Malta*, then in Dock, requested me to take one of his seamen into custody. I asked the naique if the man was quarrelsome; he said no. I then told the naique to take charge of him to the chowkey, and as soon as I was dressed I'd enquire into the case. Before I had finished dressing I heard screams of my wife outside, she called out "Duggan" and "Sepoy." I ran to her assistance and saw Mr. Dundas run quickly away, and left his hat on the spot. I immediately pursued him, and on his trying to escape he fell across a log of timber which was projecting into the road. I then caught hold of him and said I should make him a prisoner unless he gave an account of his conduct. He caught hold of me for the purpose of releasing himself when we both fell, and in the encounter I received this cut in the hand. He said :—"I have been very much annoyed to-day by my men, and am very much excited; my name is Dundas; I am Chief Officer of the Steamer *Malta*; let me go and I will be available any time you may require me." Until that time I was not aware of his name, rank, or profession. I positively deny assaulting him. The struggle caused the marks on his face.

Mrs. Duggan said that on Sunday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, I was sitting outside my door, and this gentleman came up to me and said "I want the constable." He seemed quite excited. I did not know him. I said I did not know where my husband was. He said it is false, he is inside. I said again he was not. I was quite frightened, as I did not know what he wanted of my husband: I thought he might want to kick up a row with him. He said again my husband was in the house and if I did not go and show him he'd make me, with that he took me by the arm, lifted me off the chair, and pushed me towards the door. I then called out "Duggan," also "Sepoy." As soon as I screamed he loosed his hold and ran away. My husband ran after him and I saw him fall.

Babajee Ragoo, police naique, corroborated the first defendant as to the first part of his statement, but stated that after handing over the seaman in his custody to another man, he returned and saw Mrs. Duggan crying. She said she had been seized by the hand whilst sitting on her chair. The plaintiff was there at the time. An assault took place between plaintiff and defendant. Did not see plaintiff fall down before the assault. On cross-examination by Mr. Crawford he said that when he first went up both were talking. A fight took place. He helped to separate them. Could not say who began. Had plaintiff previously ran away and fallen, he must have seen it. Plaintiff got away from them and ran to his ship. Mrs. Duggan did not interfere. Did not see her lay hold of plaintiff's beard. Did not know if plaintiff was drunk. He did not appear so.

His Worship said he would take a day or two to consider the case before he gave a decision.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—18*th October*.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Portuguese, by name David George, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two coats and a leather belt, of the aggregate value of twenty-five rupees, the property of one Lewis Coyle, a clerk in the service of the P. and O. Company.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that on the 4th instant, at [illegible] A. M., he left and went to his office, leaving his servant in charge of his house. At about 12 o'clock he returned home and missed from his room two coats and several other articles. On Sunday last a policeman brought the prisoner to the prosecutor with an alpacca coat, which the complainant identified as one of those stolen from his house.

The accused "pleaded guilty" of stealing one coat.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months, in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Antone Barretto, a Portuguese tailor, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Charles Speed, with having fraudulently misapplied in breach of trust five pieces of cloth, of the value of ten rupees, the property of the said Mr. Speed. The evidence of the prosecutor was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Dhuna Cooverjee and five others were placed at the bar, the first two charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, and the rest with having been found gaming therein with dice and money.

From the evidence of one Mahomed Hyat, a police havildar, it appeared that on the afternoon of Monday last, at 3 o'clock, while he was patrolling the Cowasjee Patell's Street, he went to the house of the first two defendants, which was on the ground floor. In peeping through the door he observed gambling going on in that room. He called Constable Brown, who brought with him the warrant (now produced). Witness entered the room, and found the prisoners sitting in a circle, playing with dice and money. He immediately arrested them.

His Worship found the [illegible] five defendants guilty of the offence, and [illegible] them to pay a fine of five rupees each. [illegible] defendant was discharged.

THEFT OF WO[illegible]emjee and Makadoo Dharra were brought up on remand, charged with the theft of four dokhras of wool, of the value of Rs. 520, the property of Gocaldass Tejpall & Co.

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday, when the depositions of Sitaram Govindjee, a Poorbhya peon in the service of the prosecutors, and Casseerum Abbajee, the cart-driver, were taken at length. Mr Pleader Hormusjee Dadabhoy appeared on behalf of the prosecutors.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until to-morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOCALS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you or any of your correspondents inform us when the promotions, consequent on Sir C. Wood's Despatch deciding on and by way of redressing the grievances of the Local Officers, will be published?

It is now upwards of three months since the Despatch was received in India, but the Bombay Government has made no sign. On the Madras side the promotions were published in the Madras *Government Gazette* some time ago.

The Local Officers have waited now nearly four years for redress, which has been partially granted, but the non-issue of the necessary orders by the Bombay Local Government keeps those entitled to substantive rank from their pay and allowances, which is very hard.

If there be any objection to the Brevet, that point can be referred, but there can be no reason whatever for withholding the substantive rank already extracted from Sir C. Wood. AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It would not be amiss were Sir William Mansfield's attention, now free from the eternal Time Bargains Bill, drawn to military matters of so important a character as the defective defences of our town. A twelve-month hence, or say two years, we may find our relations with civilized nations so much altered that the safety of Bombay will not be a matter of such certainty as to allow us to sleep unconcernedly; when the enemy is at our door it will be too late to look about us for the best mode of defence, far wiser would it be now that money is plentiful and time admits it to bestir ourselves for the protection of our property.

Let us view what might occur any day in our present condition. Thus; suppose the *Kearsarge* were to steam quietly into our harbour,—what is to prevent her?—drop anchor opposite the Fort Flagstaff, and send up a dozen of live shell, say at an elevation of 75° from mortars, shipped expressly for work in a narrow channel. The devil take the hindmost will of course be the order in which the residents will skedaddle. Law! what a poor chance fat Parsees and flabby Bunniahs will stand in such a run. The flight from Pompeii will be repeated in the nineteenth century with this slight difference, that, instead of allowing centuries to elapse before exploring parties are set to work, Captain Winslow would land at once with his crew, ship lucre—plunder and devastation being altogether unnecessary for lucre—will answer his purpose—re-embark, and, turning his ship's head towards the entrance, fire a parting volley at the Arsenal and walk off just as the Artillery from Kirkee reach the Oyster Rocks, in time to see no more than the halyard sheaves of the *Kearsarge*; on whose deck the while Bombay rupees are being distributed. What's to prevent this happening?

It may be objected that Captain Winslow can land his crew at any other part of the island—admitted; but why should he so far trouble himself when our front door is open, and our purses are held up to his gaze? why imagine him such a goose as to seek the back door under such tempting aspects? Any commander with an ordinary quantum of pluck would accomplish even more than has been pictured in a few hours, and the *Kearsarge* well commanded is large enough to do the needful, for if a moderate share of our wealth will not suffice the captors they would find no difficulty in towing out a few vessels. No daring commander will allow himself to be troubled for a moment about the gingerbread fortifications on the Oyster Rocks, which will make a passable saluting battery when completed, but as a principal battery is too low and altogether insignificant.

It is not becoming that a city of such importance as the capital of Western India should not have a fort of some pretensions to salute foreign flags entering her port on mischief intent, and the best position for such a fort is undoubtedly Upper Colaba. The selection of this spot for the public welfare will not, it may be presumed, interfere with the interests of the Bombay Reclamation Company. It has been repeatedly pointed out that from the Causeway to the Lighthouse every inch of ground ought to be resumed for military purposes; and all who do not wish to join in the helter-skelter race in embryo must now join to compel Government to expend on this city all sums realized this year in excess of customary revenue, by the sales of lands, &c.

The present condition of America ought to be a caution to Sir Charles Trevelyan of the consequences of partiality in the expenditure of public monies. Western India has as much right to object to the wholesale appropriation of her contribution to the public chest by the eastern portion of the Empire, as had the Confederate States to complain of the Cabinet of Washington engrossing to itself the largest part of their revenues; but we need not this precedent, justice and common sense demand that our commerce should be protected before all other considerations; let us therefore to a man use our best efforts to force our actual wants on the Supreme Government.

It is no credit to the local administration that the artillery arm of the service does not receive due atten-

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tion. Those in authority may "not see the use of artillery," or they may expect too much from the spirit of gunners who with heavy artillery contrived to beat the hare batteries at Lucknow, or mayhap they think that ships can be kept back at the point of the bayonet. Whatever they may choose to think we have a right to think for ourselves; we have a right to expect that petty jealousies shall not interfere with the defenceless state of our harbour, and we have a right to demand that the subject of our defences shall be subjected to a speedy and rigid investigation. SALUS POPULI.

THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

(From the Englishman.)

NARRATIVE.

"I have the pleasure to send for the information of your readers such information as I have been able to glean regarding the gale of 1823, May 1833, November 1831, 7th October 1832 and June 1842. Of the gale of 1823, I can find no records, and can only judge of its strength by allusions made to it in descriptions of the later ones. That of May 1830 is stated, in the meteorological observations in the Asiatic Society's Report, January 1832, to have injured many houses in Calcutta, but we have been unable to meet with more minute details regarding it. On the storm of November 1831, we have the satisfactory testimony of Mr. Prinsep, who in a work on Saugor Island, says (I give only the chief points of the narrative to avoid swelling this account beyond reasonable limits) "another inundation has occurred more destructive than that of 1823; its ravages were greatest to the Cuttack district. A depression of less than a tenth of an inch in the barometer, on October 30th, excited no attention. At day break on the 31st the sky overcast, with a drizzling rain, direction of the wind N. E. to E. After midnight it suddenly veered to the Southward, blowing tempestuously for several hours; during the 1st it came round to the S. W., abating in force with every fresh point of westing; river unusually troubled, much damage among boats. At Mr. Kyd's Dock gates the water rose to the mark of 21 feet 6 inches in the night tide of the 31st, having been only 14 feet 6 inches at high water in the morning. At Calcutta destruction of trees was less than at Bencoorah, where it was reported very great. Hundreds of boats were lost on the Ganges. A gentleman writing from Saugor says, "here the gale was much more severe than that of '23, and the water rose at least a foot higher over the land, but its greatest fury was spent in the Midnapore district, and on the unfortunate coasts of Kedgeree, Hidgelee, and Balasore, the large bunds of those coasts, behind which a numerous population slept in fancied security, were suddenly overwhelmed by a tremendous wave, sweeping away with resistless force every house and every article of property in the native villages, and destroying the paddy crops, all the cattle of an extensive tract of country, and a large portion of the inhabitants. Hundreds of cattle were seen floating past the ships at the Sand-Heads. The Collector at Balasore, who with difficulty saved himself and his family, has given a frightful picture of the desolation around him, the atmosphere being infected by the carcases of men and animals, which the retiring waters had left scattered upon the ground. A letter from Cuttack published in the Newspapers, estimates the destruction of lives at 10,000, the entire population of 300 villages which are said to have been annihilated by the waves. The inundation extended from Kedgeree as far as Cuttack and even broke through the bunds at Kulnee and Diamond Harbour, besides creating a tremendous bore of 5 feet in the Roopnarain at Tumlook, which destroyed a great many boats and nearly all the people in them. Most fortunately the storm came on during the neap tides, had it occurred at any time between the 2nd and 6th November the tide would have risen three feet six inches to four feet high at Saugor, and the frail Asylum of the fallen thatch of the houses would have been swept away with most of the inhabitants." The gale of 7th October 1832, which has also fortunately been recorded by Mr. Prinsep, was very disastrous, though inferior in its results to that of May 1831, with regard to which that gentleman observes that numerous vessels were wrecked or stranded on the Hidgellee coast, the fall of the barometer was in Calcutta three quarters of an inch, and at Saugor as much as two inches. The gale of June 1842, chiefly remarkable for its protracted duration, is thus recorded in a letter from the banks of the Jumna:—"The gale commenced here on the morning of 3rd June, with strong Easterly winds, increasing to a perfect hurricane, on the 4th wind veered a little to the Northward with occasional tremendous squalls, towards evening temporary lulls, but rain pouring in torrents; on the 5th, wind veering about from E. to S. E. and South, blowing tremendously with torrents of rain. 6th, still blowing tremendously [illegible] S. W. and nearly due West; [illegible] the gale subsided. The effects are most [illegible] concerns here about, losing all [illegible] of what they expected, other one-third; to add to our disasters, the river took a most unexpected and sudden rise of some 4½ to 5 feet in as many days." At Calcutta the weather had been observed to be murky and oppressive for several days previous to the setting in of the gale on the 4th June. In a newspaper report in the *Hurkaru* it was stated that Monghyr and surrounding districts had experienced several slight shocks of earth-quakes during the month of May. The account of a Mr. Palmer of Monghyr gives the prognostics of the hurricane so clearly as to deserve quoting in connexion with our recent Cyclone. He says, "the annual pasting showers of January and February did not visit us; near the 19th May, the air became hazy and oppressive to a degree, and the sky had a peculiar hue about the time of the setting of the sun. This continued until the morning of the 21st, and though we looked forward to some kind of coolness or a light air about dawn, it was the reverse this morning, a lethargic sensation seemed to hang about one until quarter after nine, when the earth was observed to tremble and rock from E. to W. for half a minute. On the 22nd two more slight shocks were felt, since which period up to the night of the second of June, the sky assumed every evening an ashy colour, blended with tints of a salmony hue, and very oppressively hot. A strange effect it appeared to have on all trees, either in blossom or young fruit; as a proof of this the whole of the fruit in my garden was stunted in size. The star apple flowered three times. The night of the 2nd June and the whole of that day there was not sufficient air to move single leaf, the oppression continued until about 2 o'clock on the morning of the third, when the first burst of wind came on from the N. W., sudden and rapid was its progress that nothing I could write could explain the rapidity of the change. The rain and wind continued without intermission for three days, 3rd 4th, and 5th, rain pouring in torrents and the wind with awful force playing from the W. to N. E. and S. E. The water of the Ganges rose to near five feet the first night. There appeared but little thunder or lightning during the whole time." With regard to the Cyclone of '64 the severity of which can scarcely be spoken of until more particulars come to hand, we believe we are correct in saying there was an unusual amount of thunder and lightning in the course of the year."

We have been informed by a friend, who lately returned from visiting the Soonderbuns, that all the Soonderbun grants have been destroyed, together with, it is to be feared, the people on them. After the great gale which swept over Saugor island about 32 years ago, the principal want felt by the survivors was that of water. We trust that the owners of properties on that island have not omitted to send supplies down to their estates. It is easy to procure rice, but when the sea has filled the different tanks that supply them with water, it is absolutely indispensible to forward it. Even now it is not too late, for the rain which has been falling for the last few days, may have, in some degree, alleviated their distress. Without imposing blame to any one, it is most unfortunate that the late Cyclone should have come on at a period when nearly every one was out of town. There seemed on this occasion to be no one at the head of Government, who could promptly take measures which required instant execution to secure the lives of our fellow-creatures. What the amount of loss of life, on that ill-fated island, Saugor, may be, it is fearful to contemplate. If we be not misinformed, there were five thousand human beings on one estate. We trust the inhabitants of Cuttack may have escaped the desolation which is wide-spread around them. From accounts we have received from the district of Jessore, it appears that the storm was not very severe at the station, though to the North-West it was more violent. In the neighbourhood of Chougatcha, about fifteen miles West of Jessore, the morning of the 5th was characterised by a heavy breeze from the East by North with rain, which continued till about noon, when the wind began to freshen, and, in the afternoon, it blew a heavy gale from about South-East. At this time the trees began to suffer. The wind kept increasing till about 9 P.M., when it blew a very heavy gale from the South. At no time could it quite be called a hurricane. After 9 o'clock, the wind began to moderate, and by midnight the gale had ceased, with the wind about South-West. A good many trees and Native houses were blown down, and several Natives killed. In the station of Jessore, only a tree, here and there, has been injured. The *Fawn*, one of the cruising brigs at the Sand Heads, has been telegraphed to be at anchor, dismasted at Sowmeane, near Balasore. We hear that from Kooshtee, the Cyclone pursued the same course, passing [illegible] Pubna and Seerajgung on the Burrampootra, where it overtook the river steamer Saucy, terribly knocking her about and wrecking one of her flats. The banks of the Ganges are strewed with large quantities of jute and other produce. From higher up the Burhampootra we have, as yet, received no news. The steamer, *Progress*, with the flats *Goosery* and *Gowhatty*, was caught by the storm wave in the Subtermookee River in the Soonderbuns, driven right across an island, and the flat *Gowhatty*, with Government Stores sank; the steamer and other flat are ashore, safe, and will be got off again. From the Mutlah we learn that the caisson hulk and Railway pier are safe: and the golahs have not much suffered. The strength of the Cyclone evidently passed to the Westward. No further intelligence has yet been received from the Sandheads, but the *Lady Elgin* is expected to return to-day with full information. The *Saugor*, floating light vessel, left with eight pilots for the Sand heads at day light, this morning, in tow of the *Mary Grant*. Mr. Thomson, the second officer of the *Grappler*, Buoy vessel, has been selected to go down in the *Swiftsure* and supply the people at the river stations, who are all starving, and the *Deva*, brig, leaves for the Sand-heads on Thursday morning by steam. We give below a list of the land Steamers and flats injured and sunk.

INLAND STEAMERS AND FLATS.

Steamer *Nagpore*.—Injured, and aground at Chitpore.
Steamer *Burmah*.—Broken in two, and much injured.
Steamer *Punjab*.—Severely injured, off Cossipore.
Steamer *Nepaul*.—Slightly injured, off Serampore.
Flat *Flying Fish*.—Sunk with full cargo.
Flat *Goruckpore*.—Back broken, near the Mint.
Flat *Stirling*.—Wrecked.
Flat *Bhootan*.—Wrecked.
Flat *Tirhoot*.—Ashore, and seriously damaged.
Flat *Puttealli*.—Sunk with full cargo.
Flat *Pegu*.—Off Serampore.
Flat *Bull Frog*.—Back broke, at Goosery.
Steamer *Mirzapore*.—High and dry, much twisted taking out Engines and Boilers, and dismantling.
Steamer *Benares*.—On shore at Cossipore.
Flat *Delta*.—Severely damaged.
Flat *Zeta*.—Total wreck.
Flat *Alpha*.—Back broken, and on shore opposite Cossipore.
Steamer *Bombay*.—Slightly injured.
Steamer *Agra*.—Slightly injured.
Steamer *Calcutta*.—Slightly injured.
Flat *Nicholson*.—Sunk at Serampore.
Flat *Ganga*.—Sunk at Serampore.
Flat *Hooghly*.—Back broke, and much damaged near the Mint.
Flat *Lucknow*.—Back broken, Cossipore.
Flat *Kalee*.—Back broken below the Mint.
Flat *Goorai*.—Back broken below the Mint.
Flat *Naraingunge*.—Damaged.
Flat *Ellengunge*.—Sunk.
Flat *Gowhatty*.—Sunk in the Sunderbuns.
Flat *Goosery*, and Steamer *Progress*.—Ashore in the Subtermookee, will be got off.
Flat Steamer *Stanley*.—At Serajgunge, a good deal damaged and one flat ashore.

The following is a report of Casualties forwarded to Lloyd's by the *Reiver* it was made up only a few hours before the steamer left.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co., Agents to Lloyd's

SHIPS LOST.

Alexander John Kerr, with salt on board, capsized at Cossipore.
Ally, with coolies on board, lost near Diamond Harbour.
Azemia, sunk on the Howrah side of the river on the evening of the 5th instant.
Baron Renfrew, totally lost near Diamond Harbour. Crew saved and brought up to town in the steamer *Defiance*.
"*Hospital Str. Bentinck*, lost near Diamond Harbour. Crew and Invalids saved.
Govindpore, laden for Mauritius, sunk off Calcutta.
Lew Chew, laden for Colombo, sunk off town, full of water, some of the spars and gear may be saved.
Vespasian, bound for Colombo, wrecked off Calcutta.
Ville de St. Denais, bound to Mauritius, lost off Calcutta.

SHIPS IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Asteroid, high and dry at Cossipore—port side much up.
Anne Royden, on shore at Goosery, much strained and several feet of water in her hold being lightened.
Azzopardi still on shore at Seebpore, discharging.
Abdul Casey, in a paddy-field below the Botanical Gardens.
Aladdin, on top of the railway pier, much hogged.
Anne de Bretagne, afloat, but almost a wreck.
Botanist, aground in a bad position, discharging.
Carribean, on shore at Seebpore, discharging.
City of Paris, high and dry at Cossipore, will have to discharge.
Earl of Clare, ashore at Barnagore, sustained considerable damage.
Fairobany, on shore, bilged.
Great Tasmania, aground, all but a wreck.
Glencoe, still on shore in an extremely bad position and very much damaged.
Hanover, on the Goosery Sands, in a very bad state, discharging.
Hindoostan, still on shore at Cossipore, dismasted and jammed with other ships.
King Arthur, ashore at Cossipore, not likely to come off, —discharging cargo.
Lady Robinson, ashore at the bottom of Garden Reach.
Macduff, on shore, straining and very much damaged.
Bride of Canada, on shore and apparently settling down, making no water.
Richard Busteed, still high and dry at Cossipore with loss of all her masts (excepting foremast) and other considerable damage, making no water.
[illegible], still high and dry at Prinsep's ghat, has not [illegible] much damage.
[illegible], still on shore on Cossipore Sands.
[illegible] *Eyre*, on shore in a bad position.
[illegible], still high and dry at Nimtollah.
[illegible] (country ship) almost a wreck.
[illegible] Goosery sands, sustained severe damage.
[illegible] *Family*, still on the shore, in a most dangerous position, very much damaged.
Str. Thunder, still on the top of a wreck off Bankshall, every effort being made to save her.
Tartar, still on shore on the Goosery Sands.
Tulga, high and dry at Cossipore, much damaged mast gone.
Paragon, on shore at Howrah in a very awkward position.
Ville de St. Pierre, on the bank in a very bad position, discharging.
Victoria Bridge, still high and dry at Cossipore.
Western Star, still high and dry at Seebpore.
Winchester, on shore at Cossipore, straining a little, discharging.
P. O. and Co.'s *Str. Bengal*, on shore above Bishop's College, believed to be uninjured.
Futtay Allum, *Futtay Shah Allum*, and *Sesostris*, country ships, further particulars ascertained.
Indian, high and dry at Cossipore, a little damaged.

SHIPS WHICH MAY COME OFF BEFORE OR NEXT SPRINGS.

Allum Shah, Country ship.
Ba[illegible], on shore above the Mint, discharging.
Bolton Abbey, on Seebpore Sands Jettisoning salt.
Broughton Hall, still on shore at Ramkistopore, discharging.
Continental, on shore on Goosery Sands; stern ports not gone, Jettisoning cargo.
Esmeralda, high and dry at Cossipore.
Gustave et Louis, high and dry at Princep's Ghaut discharging.
Hampden, still on shore above the Mint.
Hanibal, on shore at Seebpore, in an awkward position.
Kenyon, ashore at Cossipore, lost main and mizen Masts, hull apparently all right, discharging.
Lady Palmerston considerably damaged.
Latona, ashore at Seebpore now discharging.
Leonidas, perfectly tight, about 400 tons of salt jettisoned.
Moorefort, still ashore on Goosery Sands, discharging.
Mirzapore, still ashore at Cossipore jettisoning salt.
Morayshire, on shore at Seebpore, considerably damaged.
Str. Mauritius, still on shore in a dangerous position on the Howrah side, discharging.
Madras, still on shore at the Mint, discharging.
Str. Nado, still on shore off Clive Street Ghat.
Newcastle, still on shore at Seebpore in a rather critical position, discharging.
Prince Royal, still on shore at Cossipore.
S. S. *Punjaub*, still on shore, shows little signs of straining.
Queen of the Age, still on shore some of her cargo damaged.
Southern Belle, still on shore, not much damaged, except in Rigging.
Singapore, see further on.
Spray, very badly damaged.
Sophia Joakim still ashore at Cossipore, stem broken.
Sinda, still ashore at Cossipore jettisoning salt.
Alphonse et Nelie, afloat, badly damaged.
Aaron Brown, broke adrift in the Cyclone, went on shore at Seebpore, but has since floated. Hull severely chafed and lost fore top mast, jibboom, &c., &c.
Ally Akbar Shah, rudder gone, ship a good deal chafed.
Annot Lyle, still on shore at Seebpore, jettisoning salt.
Alaric, now afloat.
Astronomer, afloat off Seebpore.
Agra, still ashore, discharging.
Beaumaris Castle, moored off Howrah Docks, sustained some damage to masts, bulwarks, &c.
Cissandef, in a bad state before the Cyclone, no particulars since.
Ceylon can be repaired out of dock.
Childwall Abbey, safely moored, reported that she will have to discharge 2 to 300 tons.
Clytemnestra, top sides knocked away, stern stove in, damage very considerable.
Collingwood, now afloat, damage very considerable.
Cheshire, on shore, but making no water, will likely have to jettison salt.
Crimia, capsized in Dock, but has since come on.
Cabinet, chafed and has lost some spars.
C. N., bows, stern and bulwarks severely injured, makes no water.
Carabel, on shore above Howrah Railway Station, sustained considerable damage.
Camperdown, a hole in her bows and stern.
Dirigo, on shore and nearly on her beams ends, spars, anchor and chain gone.
Eastern Belle, agents report that they can give no particulars, not having seen the Captain.
French Empire, in safety, and escaped with comparatively little damage.
Fergushall, left port in tow of a steamer this morning.
Georgiana, afloat, not vitally damaged.
Genii, now afloat.
Harry Warren, afloat, discharging.
Krishna, grounded but has since come off, making no water.
Lincolnshire, afloat off the Docks.
Manilla, afloat, discharging.
Merry England, afloat, much strained.
Mahratta, safe and very little damaged.
Monmouthshire, afloat, but much damaged in her upper works, &c.
Metis, remains on shore, locked in by other ships.
S. S. *Moulmein*, making no water.
Nagasaki, at moorings, a little chafed.
P. & O. Steamer *Nubia*, being got ready to take next homeward mail.
P. and O. steamer *Nemesis*, refitted and is intended to take the following Mail.
Novelle Ascension, was ashore but is now afloat, sustained considerable damage.
Nimrod, still aground, very much damaged.
Steamer *Orissa*, damaged not very severely.
Omilo, got clear of the wreck of the *Azenia* and is now in safety. Damage comparatively small.
Steamer *[illegible]*, carries this mail to Galle.
Royal Alexandra, reported to be afloat.
[illegible] Rose, ashore at Bovinagore, sustained considerable damage.
Sir John Lawrence, 1619 tons, afloat, but very badly damaged.
Sir John Lawrence, 609 tons, a hole in her side lost her main mast.
Sarah and Emma, sustained some damage, having been fouled by the P. and O. Steamer *Nemesis* the morning after the Cyclone.
Sultana, safe in dock.
Sea Horse, afloat, damages not yet fully ascertained.
Salsette, afloat—must dock.
St. Philbert, still on shore.
Torbay, several holes in her side.
Thalatta, afloat—makes no water at present.
Tuhungai, on shore on a brick ghat at Cossipore, a good deal damaged.
Tinto, still on her beam ends in dock.
Thorndean, afloat in the stream and little damaged.
William Fairbairn, sustained some damage, but cargo uninjured.
Western Star, still ashore at Seebpore.
Wide Awake, very badly damaged.
Waterloo, afloat—very severely damaged.
Western Empire, on shore at Goosery.
Singapore (French) and *Lady Franklin*, sunk off town, crews of both ships saved, we believe.

In addition, there were in port at the time of the Cyclone a few ships (chiefly in the hands of Natives) respecting which we are not yet able to furnish any particulars.

Government Surveying vessels.
Salween and *Megna* high and dry at Kedgeree.
Gasper Light vessels, not at their stations.
Buoys in the river, from Saugor upwards, in their stations.
Tug Steamers.
Hercules, lost paddle boxes, masts, funnel, &c.
Alligator, on shore, may possibly be got off.
Interloper, on shore but has got out,—suffered considerable damage.
Alexandra, arrived off town safely, having in tow the ship.
Martaban, from Liverpool, dismasted.
Phœnix, lost some of the crew saved.
Banshee, *Linnett*, *Satellite* lost.

The P. and O. Co.'s Hulk *Hindostan*, broke from her moorings the morning after the Cyclone, fouled one or two of the Co.'s Steamers, and ultimately sunk in Garden Reach.—*Englishman*, *Oct.* 12.

THE EXAMINATION RULES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

(From the Gazette of India.)

THE Governor General in Council having had under consideration the rules for the examination of Military Officers seeking admission to the Staff Corps in the Civil and Political Departments, which were published in the Notification of Government, No. 242, dated 25th May last, has determined, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the substitution of the following rules:—

In continuation of the general Regulations for the admission of Officers to the Staff Corps, notified by the Military Department in G. O. No. 531 of 1864, dated the 27th June, the following Rules relating to the future employment of Military Officers in the Civil and Political Departments of the Government, are published for general information:—

I.—A candidate for appointment to the Civil or Political Department, with the view of qualifying for the Staff Corps, must furnish the certificates mentioned in paragraph 5 of G. O. No. 531, of which the forms were given in Appendix A. of the same General Order, and are now re-published at the end of the present Notification.

II.—He must have been previously attached, for a period of not less than one year, to a Native Regiment;* but such period may form part of the three years' duty with a regiment required by the general Regulations for admission to the Staff Corps. He will be required to produce a certificate from his superior Officer, testifying to his efficiency and good conduct, and especially to his conciliatory demeanour towards the Native soldiery, and other people of the country with whom he has been brought in contact.

III.—The period of one year,—reckoned, as explained in the following rule, from the date of the first half-yearly examination held subsequent to appointment,—is fixed as the limit within which an Officer, admitted on probation to employment in the Civil or Political Department, will be required to qualify himself to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which he will have a claim to have his services retained, and be will then, under the orders of the Military Department, be appointed to the Staff Corps.

IV.—Examinations will be held half yearly in October and April of each year. A candidate may appear at the first examination held after the expiry of the first six months of his probation, and if he fail to pass must again appear at the next examination, six months later. A candidate failing to pass at the first examination, held after the expiration of his year of probation, will be removed from employment in the Civil or Political Department, and consequently will not be appointed to the Staff Corps.

V.—Subject to such general directions as shall from time to time be given by the Government of India, the examinations will be conducted by a Committee acting under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Commissioner, or Political Agent or Resident, as the case may be.

VI.—The examination will embrace, in the case of Officers employed in general civil duties, the subjects of Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. The works on the two last-named subjects, in which candidates will be examined, are Mills' Political Economy, Austin's Principles of Jurisprudence, Volume I., and Maine's Ancient Law. Notice of any change in the books for examination will be given at least one year before it takes effect.

VII.—Every Officer in civil employment will, in addition to the above examination, and notwithstanding his appointment to the Staff Corps, be required to undergo the local and departmental examinations prescribed for Covenanted Civil Servants in the Province in which he is serving.

VIII.—The examination in the case of Officers employed in the Political Department will embrace the subjects above mentioned, and the candidate will in addition, be examined in Wheaton's work on the principles of International Law. He will also be examined in the collection of India Treaties and Engagements, now being published under the direction of the Foreign Office.

IX.—No Officer will be admitted on probation to Civil or Political employment who has not passed the examination in Hindustani, required by the general Regulations for the admission of Officers to the Staff Corps.

X.—Cantonment Magistrates will be classed with Officers in civil employment. Separate rules will be promulgated hereafter as regards Police Officers; but Police Officers, if transferred to civil employment, will be required to pass the examination prescribed for officers in civil employment.

XI.—As a general rule, Military Officers will be appointed to the Political Department from among those who are already in civil employment, and every Officer so transferred will be required to pass, within one year from the date of his transfer, the additional examination in International Law and Indian Treaties prescribed for the Political Department, failing which he will forfeit his appointment.

XII.—These rules are intended to be prospective in their effect. They will not apply to any Officers now holding permanent appointments in Civil Political employment. Such Officers will be entitled to join the Staff Corps in virtue of their appointments. Officers, however, who do not hold permanent appointments will be subject to these rules. But the case of any Officer who has been formerly in Civil or Political employment may hereafter be reappointed to it, will be specially dealt with as the circumstances of the case may require.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

Certified that Lieutenant * of the Regiment , a candidate for the Staff Corps, completed three years' duty with a Regiment on the two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be), were spent in India.

Lieutenant has passed the examination in the Native languages which qualifies for staff employment; and has attained such a knowledge of his drill in all its branches and duty, as an Officer of Infantry (or Cavalry), as to qualify him for the Command of a Company (or Troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and of the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the Army serving in (Bengal, Madras or Bombay)

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant has served with this Regiment, he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date. Commdg. Regiment.

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date. Surgeon Regiment.

By order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* Any Officer who has been employed for a year in one of the Departments named below, will be exempted from the condition prescribed by Rule II. of one year's service with a Native Regiment. Provided, however, that he shall produce, from the Officer under whom he may have served in any such Department, a certificate (to be countersigned by the head of the Department) to the same effect as that required from a superior Officer in case of service with a Native Regiment:—

Survey, Public Works, Commissariat, Stud, and Police.

BENGAL.

IT appears that about eighty Artillery soldiers, driven from their falling barracks by the fury of the Cyclone on Wednesday, found shelter and protection from the elements for themselves and their wives and children in the church at Barrackpore, where they passed the night of the memorable day. The chaplain of Barrackpore, it seems, did not approve of such [illegible] appropriation of the sacred edifice [illegible] and addressed a complaint to Government, representing that the military authorities had acted in the matter without his being consulted. So he would have been consulted, had he only possessed the gift of prophecy, and told the military authorities that the storm was coming on; but as he "failed to perceive" the approaching phenomenon, or, if he knew of it, to communicate the secret to any one, we cannot see how the military authorities could have acted otherwise than as they did—*Indian Daily News*, *Oct.* 10.

SIND.

TO-DAY will assemble the Municipal Commissioners of the city, by command of Mr. Mansfield, to retract the resolution they passed in self-defence when smarting under the unmerited castigation they received from Dhur Yarco. We have before said, that the small body of independent members will have no voice in the matter, or rather that they will be overruled by the Government nominees, and that they will have to eat humble pie whether they like it or not. Out of evil though sometimes cometh good, and we hope it will be so in this case. No man having any respect for himself will continue willingly to occupy a seat as Municipal Commissioner after the rescinding of the resolution, and even Mr. Mansfield will not attempt to maintain the institution with none but Government servants working it. Great changes must therefore result perforce, and as matters cannot possibly be worse than they now are, we shall not have cause to regret all the bungling that has recently occurred in conection with the Municipality. In our humble opinion, from the moment Mr. Mansfield's letter, declining to hold any further communication with the Board, was received, the Municipal Commissioners were virtually suspended from Office, and all they have done since is both unauthorized and illegal. We, however, in Sind, are in a non-regulation province, and, therefore, are quite accustomed to all kinds of vagaries on the parts of our rulers; we take everything coolly, and are astonished at nothing.—*Our Paper*.

CABOOL.

20th September, 1864.—"A letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, addressed to the brother of Mirza Ahd Khan, was received to day from Toorkistan. It is said:—

"The whole of my family will shortly be in Cabool, so please keep twelve ass-loads of ghee, one hundred ass-loads of flour, five hundred ass-loads of wheat, and one thousand ass-loads of grass ready in my fort, and have the fort thoroughly repaired."

The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor was to the following effect:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan after inspecting his troops in Tukhta Bool, ordered a statement of all the ammunition, horses, elephants, and troops left there by Ufzul Khan to be prepared. When the memorandum was ready the Ameer inspected everything personally. The Cabool troops of Ufzul Khan were paid by the Ameer by orders on Cabool and the Toorkistanees by jageers in that place. The property of Ufzul Khan, such as horses, camels, elephants, &c., were confiscated. Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan is with the Ameer in Tukhta Bool. The Ameer had offered the above named Sirdar the neabut, or the lieutenancy, of the whole of Toorkistan, but the Sirdar refused to accept of it, and begged the Ameer to take him to Cabool. Half of the sons of Sirdars Sooltan Mohamed, Peer Mohamed, Syud Mohamed and the Candaharee Sirdars, with their sowars have been ordered by the Ameer to serve under Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan in Toorkistan, the other half are to go with the Ameer to Cabool. Hazara Dahzungee, Dusht Soopaid and Bamean the jageer of Sirdar Uslum Khan, have been given to Ghoolam Hussun Khan Ufshar; and Koorum Khoost, and Zoormut, the jageer of Auzim Khan, to Mirza Allee Gohur, as a temporary arrangement."

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan is not on friendly terms with Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, the former Sirdar on asking two thousand rupees for his travelling expenses to Toorkistan was refused by the latter.

21st September. The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was received by Syud Ahmed:—

"Send me three or four suits of cold weather clothing as soon as possible, as I will have to spend the winter in Toorkistan. Almost all the country is up, none of the Toorkistanee, Chiefs have made their appearance as yet."

The servant of Naib Ghoolam Jan, who had accompanied Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan to Bookhara, arrived here to-day from Sherabad, and gave the following information:—

"Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, has been received and treated by the King of Bookhara very honorably. The King has ordered four Khans and one hundred sowars to remain continually with Ubdoolrahman Khan, and has given one of his forts to the Sirdar to live in. He has issued an order in Toorkistan, that for the future no one is to believe in Ameer Shere Allee Khan's word, and that the Musulmans are not to let the opportunity pass to rise against Shere Allee Khan."

Sirdar Mahomed Uzeez Khan has written to Sirdar Ubdoolghunnee Khan, from Toorkistan, that Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan has been appointed governor, and Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan lieutenant of Toorkistan, and that twenty-two thousand troops are to remain there. Sirdar Nuzzur Mahomed Khan is said to have got the hakoomut of Tashkurghan.

22nd September.—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day was as follows:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan having received a letter from the King of Bookhara, asking him to explain the imprisonment of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, who had treated him, (the Ameer,) so honestly, has sent Akhoondzada Sirajooddeen with a reply to Bookhara, and is anxiously awaiting the return of his messenger."

There must be something more in the news-letter as Khoosdil Khan did not read out the whole. He remained quiet and merely said that the Ameer was not very well pleased with Mohamed Shurreef Khan.

23rd September.—It was written in the news-letter received to-day from Tashkurghan that from Waibuck to Muzzar Shurreef the Turcoomans were plundering and committing depredations, and that the Ameer could not put a stop to it. The families of Sirdar Ufzul Khan Ubdool Khaluk Khan and Mirza Ahd Khan, under charge of Sheredil Khan Baruckzaie, had left Tukhta Bool for Cabool.

24th September.—Sirdar Mohomed Shurreef Khan is making arrangements to leave Cabool for Candhar, without obtaining the Ameer's permission.

This day's news-letter received from Toorkistan was as follows:—

"One day a sepoy on duty near Sirdar Ufzul Khan's tent taunted the Sirdar with the shame of so old a man being in prison. The moment Ufzul Khan heard the sepoy say this he sent for Sirdar Muddud Khan and having abused Ameer Shere Allee Khan desired him to go and speak to the Ameer not to allow the sepoys to insult him. Muddud Khan went to the Ameer and told him what the Sirdar had said. Ameer Shere Allee Khan was quite annoyed when he heard it. He sent for the sepoy, ordered him to be flogged and discharged him. Since then the Ameer has ordered the guard to remain at some distance from Ufzul Khan's tent, and is trying to make up with the Sirdar.

25th September.—News has been received from Heerat, to the effect that the Turcoomans are carrying men away from the gates of Heerat, and that no one in consequence dares to go out.

From Kokan intelligence has been received that the Russians have advanced from Agha Musjid to Tajkun, and that they have taken that place.

Rumour prevails in Cabool to-day, that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has been released from prison. It is merely rumour as no letter to that effect has been received from Toorkistan.

26th September.—Eesinah Ubbasee Sheredil Khan's letter was received to-day by the governor. It said, "I, with the family of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, am on my way to Cabool, please let me know if I am on the day of my arrival in Cabool to march direct to the Bala Hissar or to the fort of Ufzul Khan.

P. S.—The kossid, who brought the above letter says, that when he arrived at Balabaugh, he met with two sowars who as they said had just come from Cabool. They say that Sirdar Khooshdil Khan having received instructions from the Ameer to take Mohamed Shurreef Khan prisoner, tried his best to execute the Ameer's order, but he dared not to say a word to Shurreef Khan. By some means or other Shurreef Khan was informed of the plan and so he at night with one hundred sowars fled towards Landhar.—*Delhi Gazette*, *October* 13.

THE PUNJAB.

WE have received the Administration Report of the Punjaub Territories for 1863-64. From it we extract the following relating to the Wahabees, and the "Umbalah and Patna conspiracy." To other matters touched on in the Report, we shall allude hereafter:—

"The accident of a police officer, named Ghuzzun Khan, a native of Yusufzyai, being stationed south of the Sutlej, led to the discovery of the manner in which money and men have for many years past been sent up from Hindustan and Bengal to the Hindustani fanatics at Sittana and Mulkah. Patna, it was found, was the centre of operations. There was the family which supplied some of the principal leaders of the colony, there the pulpits from which the Wahabi doctrines were systematically preached, and the duty of contributing towards the expense [illegible] parties of five or six at a time to join the camp in the independent hills. At Thanesur, they were received by a Raieen Lumberdar named Jaffir, a disciple strongly imbued with the Wahabi tenets and with personal devotion to Synd Ahmed Shah, their chief propagator in India, whom he designated as the "Imaum of the world, the middle Mehdee, the Caliph of his time," and whom, though long ago killed in action with the Sikhs, he believed to be still living and about to re-appear.

Ghuzzun Khan's conduct deserves special notice. He had formerly served on the Peshawur border, and knew something of the doings and appearance of the fanatics. He was thus led to apprehend a party travelling down country. The Magistrate, however, released them. Ghuzzun Khan then sent his son to Mulkah, and obtained intelligence concerning the part played by Jaffir, who was therefore apprehended.

Another principal agent was Mahomed Shuffee, a contractor for the supply of meat for the Europeans in all the cantonments from Umbalah to Nowshera. This man's money, position, and numerous servants in so many places not within the superintendence of the organized police, enabled him to aid the cause effectually. It is not improbable that he communicated with the fanatics when procuring cattle for slaughter from the hills.

Eventually, through the exertions of Captain Parsons, who was specially deputed to Patna to investigate the case, the individuals above mentioned, with some of the principal ring-leaders, were brought to trial before Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner of Umbala.

Abdul Wahab, the founder of the sect, was born at El Howta, in the province of Nejd in Arabia, more than a century ago, and was of the tribe of Tomyn. He studied at Bussora, Bagdad, and Damascus, and ultimately returned to Nejd and settled at Derreyah. Connecting himself by marriage there with the chief resident, Mahomed-ibn-Saoud, he gradually obtained influence over the surrounding Bedouin tribes; but his son being blind, this ultimately passed to the Derreyah family, of whom Adul Aziz and his son Saoud were the most distinguished. Under them the whole of Nejd was subdued; the forces sent for its recovery by the Pacha of Bagdad twice defeated; the Beni Kaleb and Attubi tribes converted and confederated; Karbela, containing the tombs of Hussun and Hosein the sons of Ali, plundered; the Sharif of Mecca defeated; the holy cities Mecca and Medina, together with Taif, taken; and the entire Hedjaz reduced. The piracy of the Jowasim tribe, who had become Wahabis, led to the despatch by the Bombay Government in 1809 of an expedition to the Persian Gulf, and to the reduction, after a desperate resistance, of their principal stronghold, Shinaas, on the coast of Kerman. But a heavier blow was at length struck by the orthodox Mahomedans. When the last descendent of the Abbasside Caliphs fell at Cairo in A. D. 1517, the title of "Imam" passed by a legal fiction to the conqueror Selim I, henceforth styled "Commander of the Faithful." The Shariff of Mecca, in recognition of the new dignity, sent his son to present the keys of the Kaaba on a silver plate. A Turk thus became Imam, in defiance of the Prophet's rule that he must be of the Koreish stock. Now the Wahabis did not acknowledge a visible Imam. Abdul Aziz and Saoud were spiritual as well as temporal leaders and their pretensions were irreconcileable with those of the Sublime Porte. So when Mehemet Ali had suppressed the Mameluke Begs, he was urgently pressed from Constantinople to chastise the heretical Wahabis, and recover the holy cities. The operations lasted from 1811 to 1818. For two years Mehemet Ali himself conducted them, and they were ultimately concluded by Ibrahim Pacha, with the capture of Derreyah and of Abdulea the son of Saoud, who ruined by his departure from his father's tactic of engaging regular troops only in the hills, was put to the torture and beheaded at Constantinople.

The Wahabis strongly assert the mortality of Mahomet. They abhor those doctrines which in any way associate him with the Deity. They condemn the sepulchral honours paid to the saints of Islam, and destroy the domes erected over their remains. They disallow the smoking of tobacco as unlawful, and discountenance prayers made over rosaries or beads. Apparently they insist much on the approaching appearance of the last Imam Mehdee, preparatory to the dissolution of the world. But politically their most important and obnoxious opinion is that they are bound to wage war against all unbelievers.

Syud Ahmed must have visited Arabia not many years after the capture of Derreyah, and from thence introduced into India, and especially amongst some of the lower orders in Bengal, the Wahabi doctrines. It appears that in the last three or four years they have spread to the other parts of the country."—*Delhi Gazette*, *Oct.* 13.

THE return of rainfall in the Punjab for the month of August, on the whole, gives a favourable account of the prospects of the crops in that province. The locusts appeared in the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Umballa, Loodiana, Hooshiarpoor, Umritsur, Goordaspoor, Lahore, Ferozepore, Jhelum, Shahpoor, Mooltan, Dera Ismael Khan, Kohat and Huzara; but in no place did they commit any depredations to speak of; whilst large quantities of their eggs were destroyed in various places. The area of cotton cultivation throughout the province has nearly doubled, and the crop promises a fair out-turn. More rain is needed in the districts of Delhi, Goorgoan, Kurnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa, Umballa, Jung, and Googaira. The overflowing of the Swat river has caused much damage to the crops on its banks in the Peshawur district. The rice crop, it is apprehended, has sustained serious injury by the innundation of the Dery Nullah in the Lahore district.—*Sindia*, *October* 12.

THE COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

(From the Indian Daily News.)

WE have received the report of the External Commerce of Bengal for the year 1863-64. On first looking at a book of this kind it seems a most repulsive production—more than two hundred pages of confusing figures, that seem worse than the Ledger of the National Debt Office. Yet these huge tables must have been compiled for a purpose, and surely they have a tale to tell. They reveal to us how the wants of the immense population of Bengal are supplied: whence come all the goods that minister to our wants, our luxuries, our necessities or pleasures. They tell us what Bengal gives in return for what is brought here by the ships of all nations that frequent the Indian ports. This story, however, is not told as a pleasing tale, in chapter and verse: it is only to be learnt by reading the pages of figures, and comparing them with other pages, that any understanding can be got out of them. They are not published as a novel to beguile the tedium of Eastern life. Still they may be conceded with advantage and are of great service to all engaged in commercial life, or in public duties connected with the Imperial Administration.

All the information accompanying these table is comprised in a dozen paragraphs of studied brevity. Thus the first paragraph tells us that "the total value of the commerce of Bengal for the year 1863-4 is stated at Rs. 43,52,12,480, being an increase on the previous year of Rs. 7,46,07,619, or an excess on the average of the three previous years of Rs. 10,04,30,585, as shown in the margin."

"The nett imports of merchandise during the year were of the value of Rs. 11,44,59,082, and the nett exports Rs. 28,16,75,575.

"From these two paragraphs we learn the very satisfactory thing that our trade is increasing both ways. This to a commercial people is good news; and it also speaks well for the general prosperity of the inhabitants of the country. The least satisfactory part of the business is that the accounts for import and export do not more nearly balance each other. The theory of trade is that of exchange of productions amongst nations: but where there is such an excess of cash required to balance the accounts, there is an almost inevitable disturbance of the Money Market. We have seen how the Money Market has been in a state of chronic excitement or disturbance for some time past. These tables show us the cause—the remedy must be sought elsewhere.

Next to the trader and the public, we find that the Government has an interest in these Commercial Reports:

"From the comparative statement annexed on the margin it will be observed that there is a decrease on the gross collections of duty of the previous year amounting to Rs. 13,84,255. The charges are a fraction over 3 per cent. on the collections."

If Government is not in a position to spare the money resulting from the decrease, it will have to seek other sources of taxation, and these tables will help it to select the most suitable objects of impost.

The three next paragraphs endeavour to account for the decrease in revenue receipts by the "very considerable and gradual falling off, in piece-goods, owing to the former overstocked state of the market and the decline of manufacturing owing to the American War.

Another cause of decrease is the state of the Salt Market. This we may reasonably expect to continue until Government itself is fairly out of the market as a trader in Salt. Another cause of reduction in revenue is the lower duty paid on certain goods, which came into operation on the 7th of April last. The duty on Iron was reduced from 10 per cent. to 1 per cent.; on Wines and Liquors from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per gallon; on Beer, &c., from 2 annas to 1 anna per gallon and on Tobacco from 20 to 10 per cent. To show the effects of these reductions tables are given, to which we must refer those who desire further information. The increased importations of Malt Liquor have not interfered, as was expected, with the importation of spirits. The value of merchandise imported from Great Britain shows a decrease of Rs. 9,91,890, as compared with the previous year.

"The total value of merchandise exported shows an increase of Rs. 4,89,06,848. The shipments, especially to Great Britain, of Cotton, Jute, and Sugar, show a marked increase on the previous year. Indigo, Oils, and Saltpetre are the only articles which have greatly declined."

"The extraordinary decrease (Rs. 13,08,140) in the exportation of Saltpetre is principally owing to the very high duty imposed on that staple, which has led to the discovery, [illegible] chemical preparation to supply its place in the manufacture of gunpowder. A very considerable reduction of duty appears to be necessary to restore the trade."

While on the subject of Saltpetre we may specially note the decrease of the exportation to the United Northern States of America. There is a decrease of Rs. 6,66,720 for the year notwithstanding that Jonathan has made free use of powder during the year. But this may be accounted for. The Americans may have drawn their supplies from England direct rather than run the risk of falling into the hands of the *Alabama*, which was known to be cruising in the Indian Seas.

There is a large increase in Treasure and Bullion on account of private trade, both in export and import: the increase of the imports being chiefly from Ceylon, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and the British Indian Ports. The increase of exports is mostly confined to Bombay, Madras, and Burmah.

The registered shipping of the ports under the Bengal Presidency in 1863-64 was 1,986 vessels (including steamers and Native craft) arrived—aggregate burthen, 1,098,130 tons; and 1,776 vessels departed—aggregate burthen 966,701 tons being an increase on arrivals of 420 vessels, with 222,549 tonnage over the previous year; and of departures of 390 vessels—tonnage 189,461.

To the commercial classes these tables, or the results they show, cannot but be useful, even though they are not of general interest. But they are also useful to the producing portion of the community, as showing them what produce is in request, and what markets are open to them. They may see that, almost without exception, the British Settlements are their best customers, and are the most flourishing of all communities. For instance, in Hong-Kong the increase of Indian exports is Rs. 66,0,8141; while in all the rest of the ports of China the increase is only Rs. 93,065. There is an increase with the Cape, Ceylon, Mauritius, and New South Wales. In the British Possessions there appears to be a universal demand for the products of India. Take even such a place as Akyab: the increase of exports from Calcutta during the year is near upon 30 lakhs of rupees.

But Britain herself is the great customer of India. The nett increase of exports to the United Kingdom amounts to no less than Rs. 2,43,50,198—equivalent to 25 per cent. over the exports of last year, and that a favourable one. Facts of this kind ought to speak volumes to the natives of Bengal, and let them see the value of their connection with the English nation. The British Indian Association and the Agricultural Societies of Bengal might find something worth their attention in this unpromising book of figures. They might find some truths worth diffusing amongst their countrymen that would tell upon their daily life.

In contrast with this we would invite their attention to some other figures of the same book. England adopts no exclusive policy to attain the results to which we have above referred: the port is open to the ships of all other nations: all men are free to trade here if they choose to do so. But what say British Indian Association to this? The exports to France are only Rs. 55,87,851, or, *altogether* not amounting to *one quarter* of the *increase* of trade with Great Britain for a single year. Take Germany. The exports are absolutely "None." To Hamburgh the exports are only Rs. 19,917. Italy is conspicuous by its littleness. Last year the exports were Rs. 214—this year "None." So much for Europe. To America the exports have only been Rs. 75,93,491, or, altogether, not one-third of the increase alone of the trade with England, and not twice that of the increase alone of the exports to Rangoon. Bombay may almost be regarded by Bengal as another British Possession. It is British enterprise which has carried the commerce of one Presidency to the other. Bombay is a customer to Bengal to the amount of more than Rs. 2,57,14,099; the increase on the year being no less than Rs. 1,11,58,617.

The above is some of the poetry of this book of dry facts. But the tables present the commerce of Bengal in various phases, showing of what it consists, whence it comes, and whither it goes. We may take another opportunity of looking at them from another point of view.

BREECH-LOADERS.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—We learn that the military commission expected valuable information on the subject of arms, &c., from officers appointed to the Federal head-quarters, had not Secretary Stanton discourteously forbidden their ingress to the lines, but the commission did not mention that any one had been delegated to Southern camps for a similar purpose, although it is obvious that no one learns the art of fence under a hammer-wielding blacksmith, but places himself rather in the hands of an accomplished, *maître d'armes*. It is possible that English pride would not countenance, even though it acknowledged, the genius of Robert Lee. The Horse Guards, of course, pooh-poohed modern innovations in tactics, strategy, and arms, and still clung to her glorious tradition of octogenarian Generals shivering and tottering to the trenches in nightcaps and slippers. Yet, if English officials will not stoop to learn the art of war from ragged, although victorious, "rebels," or deign to accept instruction on improvements of vital importance, the inapt, unwarlike Frenchman, the modest, unambitious Prussian, and sleepy Sardinian have condescended to "rough" it with Confederates [illegible] from the beginning, and, although without titles or uniforms, have narrowly watched every combination, and carefully taken notes of all things pertaining to their interest.

At the beginning the Federals who obliged to import arms, which consisted of the Minie musket, Enfield, Swiss, Belgian, and Austrian rifles—the last-named being a heavy, rough, ungainly thing weighing 16lb., profusely ornamented with brass trappings, and which fired a two-ounce shot! These brass-mounted abominations were placed in the hands of newly-created American citizens, loud-mouthed Hollanders, whose *personel* was as follows:—Rifle, 16lb.; knapsack, &c., 40lb. to 50lb.; cartridges (60 rounds, with 40 rounds in reserve), 12lb.; canteen and haversack (at least) 6lb., boots, belts, buckles, 12lb.; so that with an average load of 89lb., independent of spoil robbed on the way and the inevitable steel waistcoat, the enthusiastic Dutch recruit staggered along for 20 miles per day on a dusty, rutty road, with thermometer at 110 in the shade, and it was no matter of surprise to us that when suddenly attacked on many occasions by the tough and hungry troops of Jackson or Stuart, Meinherr should instantly drop his panniers and take to his heels with astonishing expedition.

The Federals were not long, however, in manufacturing for themselves and, among other arms, produced what is termed the "Springfield musket," a weapon admirable for simplicity, and most formidable in ordinary hands. It is a muzzle-loader, and at a glance might be mistaken for a common musket, for, unless looked at carefully, no rifling is visible. It was at guard-mount and inspection of arms that I chanced to see one in the hands of a sergeant who had picked it up at Gaines'-mills. Its cap-topped rammer convinced me that it was rifled, and I also saw that its nipple was suitable for either percussion or tape cap. I examined it at some length in my tent, and saw that it had no grooves cut into the barrel, as with ordinary weapons. The American maker had wisely concluded that cut grooves subtract from velocity and power, unnecessarily heat and weaken the barrels detract from the rapidity and ease of loading, lead the barrel, and cause useless wear and tear. The "Springfield musket" is rifled by cutting a very thin shaving—identical with the bullet's diameter—and which has, I think, half a turn in its length. In the lock box, but not interfering with the action of its springs, are three or four feet of tape coiled round a small spring, which, whenever the hammer is cocked, pushes the end of the tape over the nipple, and so continues to work surely and safely, as long as an inch of the tape remains.

Economy of space and weight, either for the soldier individually or for the transport service, is of vital importance. Every one knows that there is oftentimes much annoyance and confusion arising from want of caps in time of action, and that, either from carelessness or accident, they run short long before cartridges. Now, one waggon-load of cape caps contains as many as ten waggons laden with percussion caps, and they are preferable in every way. One slip of three feet, when twisted round the finger, and placed on its spring will more than suffice for a whole week's fighting; they are impervious to weather or exposure. I have often saturated them with muddy water, and they were as vital as ever. If breech-loaders are superior to muzzle-loaders, which all must confess, how much more valuable, then, would they be if furnished with a self-acting primer of the American type! And is it not possible, before we proceed further in the matter, to inquire if the single smooth groove adopted by such experts is not superior to cut out groove rifles, on which we have already spent so much and with which we are about to experiment as breech-loaders?

The best system of breech-loading I have yet seen has no chamber cover rising vertically from the rifle, and necessitates no depression of the barrel at all, but opens at the side, the chamber cover folding over like the leaf of a book, or, to use a common figure, like a thin elongated cigar-case with hinges, each section of the barrel (like the cigar-case still) being scooped out and rifled, so that when the volunteer holds the rifle at his right side, with the breech-chamber in the palm of his left hand, he gives one-half turn of his hind sight (the bottom of which acts as a screw to fasten the chamber covering), turns the cover over to the left, bites his cartridge, lays it in the lower section, passes the cover leaf fashion from left to right turns his hind sight back to its proper position, primes by simply raising the hammer (if using a tape cap), and then can blaze away with great rapidity and accuracy. If armed with such weapons, light and durable, with tape cap, sword bayonet, and light knapsack, the English Volunteer could bid defiance to the world, or, like the philosophic Confederate, sit behind his earthwork of mud and cotton oblivious of cannon-shot thumping at his walls, and smoke his pipe more safely than could be done behind 4-inch plates and 18-inch teak.—I have &c.,

AN ENGLISH COMBATANT.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18TH.

Hardy, Captain J. B., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Thatcher, Major, Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Khandalla.
Macleod, Captain W. S., 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Hooshungabad.
Anderson, Captain D. J., Royal Artillery, on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18TH.

Hardy, Captain J. B., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Thatcher, Major, Superintendent of Police, on leave, to Khandalla.
Gray, Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—OCT. 18TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant W. H. Yates, 3rd N. I., for 10 days, from date of departure within muster, to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1[illegible] Oct.

Captain T. Bell, Staff Corps, reported to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th October.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as Interpreter:—

Hindostanee, Interpreter's Test.—Lieutenant A. Cook, 20th Foot.

Hindostanee, Staff Test.—Major E. Campbell, Cadre 3d European Regiment, 2d in Command 24 N. I.; Lieutenant T. Hornblow, 28th Foot; Lieutenant W. H. Yates, 3d N. I.; and Lieutenant J. Burke, General List, attached to 5th N. I.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 18th Oct.

Lieutenant Brebner performed the duties of store account[illegible] of the Floating Batteries and tenders from the 25th January 1864.

Government having ordered that Mr. J. Marshall 1st Class Engineer of the Floating Batteries be dismissed for misconduct and intemperate habits, he is to be discharged to the shore on the 18th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
18	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Oct. 17.
	Phlox (s)	Hounds	Surat Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
18	Cyclops	Gardiner	Calcutta.
	Canova	Brown	Calcutta.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Bermuda Family*, J. Richard, bound to Hoolooda.
Ship *Futtel Rahamon*, Nacoda, bound to Bussora.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Haddington*, for Calcutta.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER 1864.

London.

Megaera—[illegible] chests [illegible], 54 cwt. 15lbs., 145 pieces [illegible] 2 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lbs., Viramshipy Dhanji and Co.; 150 bundles coir rope, 75 cwt., Khimjee Virum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Premchund Curumchund.

Everton—100 bags coffee, 150 cwt., Chagun Tullackchund; 5 cases black wood furniture; 1 case ornaments, 2 cases china, C. [illegible].

Liverpool.

Chargee—120 bales wool, 376 cwt., Gourdhundass Ranchordass; 13 bales wool, 340 cwt., Moosurchund Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. [illegible].

Cabinet—71 bales wool, 244 cwt., Bhimjee Gordhur and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., [illegible] Gowsara and Co.; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee.

Elizabeth Kate—44 bales cotton, [illegible] cwt., Gordundass [illegible]; 69 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., [illegible].

Gallileo—58 bales wool, 180 cwt., Khimjee [illegible].

Lucastrian—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., [illegible]; [illegible] 54 cwt., Chatoorbhooj Hurry; 38 bales wool, 105 cwt., Dewjee Bhimey.

Northern Empire—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Mirza Moomal Bahooy; 95 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Pusmore and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.

Queen of the Clyde—86 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Gangjee Narpat; 200 bags linseed, 30 cwt., Khimjee Virum and Co.; loose coir yarn, 275 cwt., Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Co.

Bonington—62 bales cotton, 217 cwt., Gorabdass Lilladhur.

South Carolina—7 bales wool, 21 cwt., 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ramsay Khimjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Moolgee Hirjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Premchund Curumchund.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 9, Ship *Hotspur*, H Toynbee, from Gravesend 2nd July; October 10, Ship *Condola*, Barrow, from Simons Bay 30th August; Ship *Guy Mannering*, J. Davis, from Clyde 1st July; Ship *Washington Irving*, R. Garbutt, from Northern Ports.

DEPARTURES.—October 9, Barque *Eendae*, to London via Pondicherry; Ship *Shannon*, to London; October 10, Barque *Ruby*, to Calingapatam and Gopaulpore; Ship *Hotspur*, to Calcutta; S. S. *Busheer*, to Bombay via Southern Ports; October 11, Barque *Wardlaw*, E. McDonald, to London.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Speculators for the rise having begun to realise their profits, the inevitable reaction on the recent excitement in the Share Market has set in; and yesterday there was a general decline in rates of from 2 to 7 per cent., China Bank shares declining as much as 9 per cent. Back Bay shares are most in favour at present; they closed yesterday firm at Rs. 23,500 pm.

We think it well to warn up-country speculators that some shares are now sold at one premium for both the old and new issues. For example, any one wishing to buy ten shares of the Financial Association will get 20 shares instead of 10, and have to pay the quoted premium as only 10 shares. It would save a great deal of trouble and annoyance to both buyers and sellers if the managers of the Banks which have issued new shares that the old and new issue can be negotiated separately.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1[illegible]d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1[illegible]d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1[illegible]d.
Calcutta	At sight	101[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight	101[illegible]
Do.	60 Do. do.	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible] Do. do.	[illegible]
China	60 Do. do.	22[illegible]

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	—	22 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corporation	170	—	170 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	11,500 per sh.
Bank of India	200	8	64 with div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	285 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	—	55 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	—	15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	—	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	—	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	—	34 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	68 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	139 per cent.
China Bank	25	—	12 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	20 do.	250 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	140 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	—	72 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	—	14 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	—	56 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	—	92 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	—	20 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	[illegible]	—	10 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	16 do.	157 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	150	8 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	250	—	50 with div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	—	Rs. 20,000 pm. share
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 61,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited. One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	2,000	100	Rs. 49,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	2,000	150	
4 C Shares	6,000	—	
2 Fort Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	—	
Harbour and Land Investment Company	500	—	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	100 do.	Rs. 31,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,300 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,000	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	250 do.	Rs. 19,500 per sh.
[illegible] Press Co	4,000	300 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	—	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	1,500	—	Rs. 1,300 pm.
[illegible] Press Co. Limited (Colaba)	500	—	Rs. 700 pm. [illegible]
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Colaba)	500	—	Par. Nominal.
[illegible] Press Co	400	—	Par.
[illegible] Press Co (Limited) Colaba	500	—	25 pm.
Albert Press Co (Limited) Colaba	1,000	—	500 pm. [illegible]
Bombay Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	250	—	150 pm. [illegible]
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] discount.
Do. New £20 shares	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	Rs. 1 discount.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] per share	Rs. 1,200 prem.
[illegible] Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,200	—	Rs. 125 prem.
Maneckjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	—	Rs. 30 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	[illegible] per share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	[illegible]	—	Rs. 700 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Spinning Co.	[illegible]	7½ per cent.	[illegible]
[illegible] United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	[illegible]
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,000	—	Rs. 4,050 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 per cent.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	[illegible]	—	[illegible] dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	100 per cent.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Western India Ship Co.	[illegible]	—	[illegible] dis.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] per cent.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	Par.
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible] discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
New Five per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	[illegible]
Bank of England Notes	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-franc Pieces	[illegible]
Bar Silver	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]

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"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELLKNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

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A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

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Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

RESIDENCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	
On demand	2s.	0d.	
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 6 day's sight.	1s.	11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 10,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on Europe at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.
Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

at 6 months' sight...	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
2 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	„
1 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
On demand	at 2s.	0d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 10,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 3, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1¼d.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0⅞d.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand		2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 60,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. TRONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq. *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM RUSSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 60,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts may transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

[illegible] charge of ¼ per cent. [illegible] a charge of [illegible]

[illegible] Government [illegible] Securities ¼ per cent.

[illegible] letter to the Manager.

[illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. [illegible], Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 „ „ 5 „
Do. 12 „ „ 6 „

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND and PAYNE.
London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.
Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
	On Demand	2s.	0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 28th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.......London. | Branch Office.......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s.		do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable thus.

Hours of business from 10 to 5
Saturdays .... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0⅞d.	„
3 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
2 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
1 do.	at 1s.	11⅞d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 5 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના એન્ડ જેપાંણ
(લીમીટેડ.)

دهي بينک آف هندوستان چينا آند جاپان
(ليميتيد)

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C. London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Four „	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Three „	2s.	0¾d.	do.
One „	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland. Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.	1s.	11½d.	

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper, and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest realized by the Bank's Bills, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), Bombay."

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
Sight	2s.		„
On France 6 months' sight	frs 2·61 cts.		„
3 do do.	2·55		„
Sight	2·48		„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
„ On demand	do.	1s.	11¾d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2 „	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 12 „ 5 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. C. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT Esq. *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
Demand	2s.	0d.	

Drafts for amounts under £50, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 5 „
12 „ „ 6 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realisation of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે જોઇનટ સટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital 60 Lacks of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each, with power to increase to One Crore and Twenty Lacks.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. S. & N. Nusserwanjee, *Chairman.*
AARON MOSES GUBBAY, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.
LIMJEE MANACKJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee, Limjee Sons & Co.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq., Banker.
NUSSURWANJEE MANACKJEE PETIT, Esq., of Messrs. Manackjee Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

Auditors.
PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Esq., of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co.
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Esq., of the Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitor.
MESSRS. KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allow interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon all balances from 500 to 50,000 Rupees; above the latter amount a special arrangement will be requisite.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 p.ct.p.an.
„ 6 „ „ 6 „
„ 3 „ „ 4 „

ADVANCES.

The Corporation make advances upon the Deposit of Government Securities; Bank and other Shares; upon Merchandise and Shipping Documents; likewise upon approved personal security.

They further undertake to promote or participate in promoting Joint Stock Companies or other Associations by taking shares therein and advancing monies for the purposes thereof.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills and Hoondies discounted at the current rates of the day.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Bank, or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn *free*, on delivery up of the same, ¼ per cent. will be charged.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants Drafts on the branches of the Central Bank of Western India.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Corporation's Office, No. 24, Rampart Row, or by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th August 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Demand } 2s.
Do. Scotland }
Do. Ireland }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £30 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 21st September 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એન્ડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 24,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

ADVANCES.

The Company grants Loans against Government Securities, Joint Stock Company's Shares, &c., and discounts Government and Approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Company also accepts Marine risks on the usual terms.

REGISTERED OFFICES, No. 27, MEADOW STREET.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th August 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 „ „ Madapollams.
800 „ „ Longcloth.
500 „ „ T Cloths.
An invoice of 3 cases Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames.
An invoice of China Matting.
2 Cases Meat Safes.

SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, by order and in the godown, No. 2, of Messrs. Khetsey Sewjee & Co. at Clare Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Classon & Co., the first purchaser.

35 Candies Dholera Cotton.

Bombay, 19th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at his Room, in Medow street, the remainder articles, the Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency consisting of Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, An eight day Chronometer by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, a first rate Treasury Chest with Patent Chubb Lock and Key, Books, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AND

At the same time will be sold an Invoice of Toys, Table Ornaments, Millinery, Stationary, Ink, Berlin Wool, of assorted colours, a few pairs of English Silk Handkerchiefs, Gilt Watch Guards of sorts, Pictures in Gilt Frames.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

The Sundry effects of the late Mr. David Potter, consisting of Glass, and Crockery Ware, Wearing Apparel, Books, and various other articles.

TO BE SOLD.

A Bungalow at Singhur, called the "Bombproof" belonging to the Estate of the late Captain C. J. Griffith. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th October 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDRY FANCY GOODS, ON THE PREMISES, No. 8, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. in pursuance of instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, the remaining valuable sundry fancy Goods, imported for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., insolvent, the same consisting of Dinner, Breakfast and Toilet Sets, Mahogany Bagatelle Tables with Balls, Cues, &c., Cartridges, Hats, French Games, Toys Woollen and Tweed cloths, Silk Sarrees, Garden Seeds.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

20 Bales of Grey Damaged Shirting.
250 Pieces of White Damaged Dorea.
Few Tins, 1 Gallon each Noble and Horse Copal Varnish 30 Pair Plated Mounted Carriage Lamps of size.

Also by order of Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy and on account of underwriters by Ship *Leonidas.*

L P W
B 9 Damaged Looking Glasses of size.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

I P W Few pairs of damaged Looking Glasses of size
B B on account of under writer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE, FORT.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his premises, Bake-house Lane, Fort, a portion of the valuable Household Furniture &c. of T. F. Goward, Esq., the same comprises cut Glassware, Rich Buff and Gold Tea set, a Handsome Blue Enamelled Dessert Set, plated oblong Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Fish Knife and Fork, Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea Pot and Mugs, Cutlery, &c.; and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Screen, Arm and Easy Chairs, Tea Caddy, Conversation and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a very elegantly carved 4 post Bedstead with Mattrasses, complete, Engravings in maple frames, a Mahogany Sewing Machine, Sofas, Tables, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments and Vases, Rocking Horse, a Child's Perambulator &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.

Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th October 1864.

OVERALL SON AND CO., EXPORT FISH AND PRESERVED PROVISION MERCHANTS,

102, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON.—Every description of Cured and Preserved Fish and Provisions for the Indian and Colonial markets. Price lists forwarded (on application) to any part of the world.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—

JAMES HARTLEY, and Co, Manager.—*Established* 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks at current rates by all first-class Steamers.

For terms, &c. Apply to
ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s office, 31st August 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTLE, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras .... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—
CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.	London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee,	London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
George May, Esq.	London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Boyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST,

including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.
Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers

under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 20th June 1854, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

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Gentleman Jack.
Heckington.
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Harry Lorrequer.
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Left her Home.
Lizzie Leigh.
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Hochelaga.
Helen Bury.
Henpecked Husband.
Harry Hamilton.
Jane Bouverie.
Julia.
Jacqueline of Holland.
Katherine Douglas.
Katherine Randolph.
Living for Appearance.
Lady with the Camelias.
Life in India.
Lady Anne Granard.
Mary Bunyan.
Mary Anne Wellington.
Nan Darrell.
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Orphan De Lissau.
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Ned Myers.
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The King's Own.
The Pacha of many Tales.
The Two Admirals.
The Water Witch.
The Pilot.
The Young Duke.
The Tales of a Traveller.
The Life of a Nag-Horse.
The Dark Lady of Doona.
The Newlans.

THACKER, VINING & Co

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—

The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
One 3 H. P. Condensing Engine, with Portable Boiler.
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20	16	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Sworn to before me, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1851.

GEO. KELLOGG, Com. of D.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 18, 1852.

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Sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, 1852.

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Dysentery Syrup	[illegible]	[illegible]	„
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